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3 JUNE PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON MBFR DEADLOCK

LD040933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 80 p 4

[Editorial article: "Breaking the Deadlock at the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] The talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and associated measures in central Europe are now in their seventh year in Vienna, without any tangible results.

The USSR's position at these talks is determined by its general approach to disarmament problems, which, as L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, recently noted, "lies in continuing the talks begun in recent years in many directions with a view to ending the arms race. Of course, this applies also to the lessening of military confrontation in Europe." Following their principled course of strengthening peace and security, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member countries have advocated and continue to advocate the development and deepening of the process of relaxation of tension and the radical improvement of the international political climate. This is again weightily confirmed by the declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee conference in the Polish capital.

The Warsaw Pact countries counterpose to NATO's dangerous course a broad program of actions designed to eliminate the threat of the resumption of the cold war, to strengthen confidence and mutual understanding in international relations and to channel the course of events in a healthy, peaceful direction.

A major contribution to reducing military confrontation on the European Continent and promoting disarmament would be the elaboration of practical accords at the Vienna talks. A solid basis exists for such accords. This refers to the agreed decisions of the preparatory consultations, in the course of which the subject and principles of the talks were defined and a clear agreement was reached that, first, it will be a question of the reduction not only of armed forces personnel but also of armaments; second, that the reductions will be mutual in nature; third, that the force reduction and associated measures will apply to the agreed region of central Europe. The participants agreed that the future reductions must take place without jeopardizing either side's security. They also decided that the states directly participating in the talks and whose forces are liable to reduction and limitation are the USSR, the GDR, Poland and the CSSR, and also the United States, the FRG, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada and Luxembourg. The remaining participants--Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, and also Greece, Denmark, Italy, Norway and Turkey--being countries with no troops in the agreed region, were granted special status at the talks.

It would seem that, with the agreed aims and principles, it would have been possible to reach agreement rapidly. But that did not take place. The main reason is the unconstructive position--which has recently become downright obstructionist in nature--of the NATO countries which, as before, seek to use the talks to obtain unilateral military advantages to the detriment of the socialist states' legitimate security interests. At the latest May session of NATO's leading organs decisions tending in this direction were again adopted.

Having set themselves the quite definite goal of changing in their own favor the approximate equilibrium of forces which has become established in central Europe, in their very first proposals the Western participant states put forward the idea of the so-called "asymmetrical," that is, nonequivalent reduction of the two sides' ground forces. As a result the socialist countries would ultimately have had to cut back more than three times as many of their troops in that region as the NATO countries, while in the first stage the Soviet Union would have to withdraw from the agreed region a whole tank army consisting of 68,000 men and 1,700 tanks in exchange for the withdrawal, individually and without any combat hardware or armaments, of 29,000 American servicemen. It is understandable that no state concerned with ensuring its security would accept such terms.

To justify their unfounded claim to unilateral military advantages in the course of the talks, the Western representatives assert that in that region the Warsaw Pact countries allegedly possess substantial superiority over the members of the North Atlantic bloc in terms of the numerical strength of ground forces--a superiority totaling, in their assessment, more than 150,000 men. They are not disturbed by the generally known fact that for many years their countries' leaders have acknowledged and continue to acknowledge the existence of approximate military equilibrium between the two military-political groupings both in central Europe and on the continent as a whole. The existence of the equality which has emerged in the correlation of military forces between the North Atlantic bloc and Warsaw Pact states was spoken of, for instance, by U.S. President J. Carter during the Soviet-American summit meeting last June. In January 1980 U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown stated again in his annual report to Congress that in the central region of Europe there exists an "approximate numerical equality" between the conventional armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Official figures submitted by the two sides during the Vienna talks back in 1976 on the numbers of armed forces and ground forces personnel--987,300 and 805,000 men respectively for the Warsaw Pact states, and 981,000 and 791,500 men for the NATO countries--indicate the existence of approximate equality in the two sides' armed contingents in the region in question.

However, the NATO countries declare that the figures submitted by the socialist countries do not suit them. The so-called "figures debate" launched on their insistence, which has been going on for nearly 4 years, and the recount of troops down to the last medical orderly and cook have shown the groundlessness of the Western representatives' assertions regarding the alleged "significant superiority" of the Warsaw Pact countries in numbers of troops in the said region. Nonetheless the fuss about "figures" goes on. In referring to the "figures debate" the NATO states are quite simply trying to conceal their unwillingness to formulate mutually acceptable agreements.

The North Atlantic bloc countries' lack of the political will to lessen military confrontation in central Europe and relax tension in that region is graphically confirmed by their most recent proposals, dating from 20 December 1979. As before, what stands out sharply in these is the desire to obtain military advantages to the detriment of the socialist states' security and the reluctance to promote the reaching of agreement. As the Warsaw Pact states' declaration adopted recently at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Poland's capital noted, "the NATO countries are not promoting the success of the matter, and lately their position on the substance of the issues under discussion has been moving still further backward." Whereas previously they were ready to enshrine in the first-stage agreement--on reducing Soviet and American troops--a commitment to reduce during the second stage the troops of the non-U.S. Western direct participants, they are now seeking to totally exclude from the reductions process the armed forces of the FRG, Britain and the other West European countries, which account for more than three-fourths of the personnel of the NATO contingent in central Europe. But how is it possible to talk seriously of a real lowering of the level of military confrontation in the region if the West European states directly situated there will not assume a commitment to reduce their troops or even not to increase their numerical strength?

It is appropriate to recall that these states used to be ready to accept such a nonincrease as soon as the first-stage agreement had been concluded and the USSR and United States had begun withdrawing their troops. But now they no longer intend to assume any treaty commitments on this score. The result is that the NATO Western countries directly participating in the talks, the FRG included, would be able to build up their armed forces in the region if they wished.

The NATO states' new proposals entirely remove from the discussion an integral component part of the agreed subject of the Vienna talks--the question of reducing and limiting armaments. Moreover, the Western participants in the talks have withdrawn their agreement, given in 1975, to remove from central Europe some American nuclear devices and certain delivery vehicles for them. Attempts are being made to justify this turnabout by citing the U.S. declared intention of unilaterally removing 1,000 nuclear devices from West Europe. However, there is no mention here of the quantity and types of nuclear munitions actually subject to withdrawal from the central European region or of the timetable for this withdrawal. The NATO countries' representatives now prefer not to recall their former offer to reduce and limit American delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons, as though it had never been made. However, it ought to be clear that it is impossible to resolve the task of lessening military potentials while leaving outside the framework of the agreement the main component of modern armed forces--their armaments and combat hardware.

The line of obtaining unilateral military advantages is also displayed in the question of the sizes of the first-stage reductions in the USSR and U.S. ground forces proposed by the NATO countries 20 December 1979: 30,000 men and 13,000 men respectively. These take no account of the important fact that the Soviet Union, making a practical contribution to reducing the high concentration of troops and armaments in central Europe, will shortly complete the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 of its servicemen from the GDR. As for the United States, since 1976 it has increased the numerical strength of its armed contingent in the FRG alone by 26,000 men, even according to official American figures.

The NATO countries participating in the talks are making their latest proposals directly conditional on acceptance of a package of concomitant measures whose impact would go far beyond the limits of the agreed region of central Europe and cover a considerable part of the USSR's European territory, which marks a direct revision of the decisions adopted on this issue during the preparatory consultations. Moreover, measures of this kind are not in line, in terms either of their nature or their scope, with the Soviet and American troop reductions envisaged in the Western direct participants' proposals. Thus the NATO countries' proposals on this issue also in no way contribute to progress at the talks and essentially represent yet another artificial obstacle in their path.

The NATO countries' negative position in every avenue of the Vienna talks is an undoubted consequence of that bloc's general course of the faster buildup of war preparations. The NATO decision to produce new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons and deploy them in West Europe is fraught with particular danger.

One thing is clear: The line of the Western delegations in Vienna is increasingly accommodated to the NATO bloc's long-term military planning, which sets a patently unrealistic goal--achieving military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries in a key region of the European Continent.

Are there possibilities of progress at the Vienna talks? Yes, there are. The Western participants have to abandon once and for all their attempts to obtain unilateral military advantages at the expense of the security interests of others and switch to a real quest for a mutually acceptable accord on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The talks will not bear fruit until the NATO countries stop trying to reduce all the work in Vienna to endless discussions of secondary details and to avoid answering the really vital questions without whose solution it is impossible to set about diminishing the concentration of the enormous masses of troops and armaments in central Europe.

It is high time the responsible statesmen and politicians in the NATO countries who verbally advocate reducing the military confrontation in Europe stated clearly and simply specifically what contribution the West European states directly involved in the talks, above all such major military states as the FRG and Britain, are actually prepared to make to reducing their armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and in what manner and over what period they intend to do this.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist states still believe that, given the political will on the part of all participants, solutions can be found which would make it possible to lower the level of military confrontation in central Europe without prejudicing the security of either side. An objective basis for this was created by the socialist countries' comprehensive compromise proposals of 8 June and 30 November 1978 and 28 June 1979. They not only take into account a number of essential elements of the Western participants' stance but also reflect concern for the effectiveness of future practical steps in accordance with the principles agreed on at the outset of the Vienna talks.

The socialist states' proposals make it possible to reach an agreement in the immediate future on a first-stage reduction of Soviet and U.S. forces and armaments in central Europe and, as proposed by the NATO countries, to implement it in a manner proportional to the current numerical strength of these forces by withdrawing a corresponding number of Soviet divisions and American brigades, to establish a clear link with the second-stage reductions in which the other direct talks participants would reduce their forces and armaments in proportion to their military potentials, and to achieve, ulitmately, reductions of the West's proposed overall collective ceilings for NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces' strength in this region of 900,000 men each, including 700,000 ground forces personnel. For the period between the two reduction stages they envisage freezing also the numerical strength of the armed forces of all the other non-USSR and non-U.S. direct participants, putting a ceiling on the numbers of both sides' air force personnel in central Europe and ultimately creating a mechanism for maintaining the overall collective ceilings of the postreduction force strengths which would prevent any state from restoring, let alone surpassing, the manpower strength it had prior to the reduction.

Assessing the situation at the Vienna talks and their prospects, the Warsaw Pact states stated at the Political Consultative Committee conference in the Polish capital that they regard further delays at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe as absolutely inadmissible. In their view, "the possibilities of reaching accords at the Vienna talks are far from having been exhausted. They are prepared to continue making efforts to find solutions which, without prejudicing the security of either side, would bring about a reduced level of military confrontation in central Europe. This requires a constructive approach on the part of all the Vienna talks participants."

DECEMBER PROPOSALS 'CLEAR DEPARTURE' FROM AGREED NEGOTIATIONS

LD041507 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna, June 4, TASS--A 238th closed plenary session was held today in Vienna's Hofburg Palace, of participants in the negotiations on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The speaker at the session was leader of the Norwegian delegation Einar-Frederik Ofstad.

Judging by observations made by a Western spokesman at a meeting with newsmen, the Norwegian diplomat repeated the West's previous position and insisted on its proposals of last December which, as is known, are leading the negotiations to a blind alley. Simultaneously, he attempted to detract from the impact of the proposals put forward in the declaration of the states members of the Warsaw Treaty.

Head of the Polish delegation Tadeusz Strulak voiced a resolute protest against such assertions at the plenary meeting. He stressed that the Warsaw declaration gives a balanced assessment of the present status of the Vienna negotiations and indicates concrete ways out of the blind alley into which the negotiations had got because of the position of the Western powers.

As was said by the Soviet delegation's press spokesman, the set of the proposals submitted by the socialist countries in 1978-79 takes account not only of the security interests of the direct participants in the Vienna talks but also of the interests of security of states with a specific status.

The interests of these countries stand to gain if the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member countries were to be adopted and implemented.

These proposals aim firstly at reducing the armed forces and armaments of the USSR and the USA, freezing the troops of the other direct participants as a first stage and then reducing the troops and armaments of all the participants in the Vienna talks as a second stage.

Secondly, the strength of the air forces of the direct participants must be limited by a maximum ceiling.

As regards the so-called related measures, the socialist countries in this question strictly abide by the agreed subject of the Vienna talks which provides for the measures related to reductions be really and actually linked with the reductions and cover only an agreed area of central Europe. If all the participants in the Vienna dialogue abide strictly by these criteria then there will be no artificial barriers to attaining an agreement on this issue. An inbuilt deficiency of the West's December proposals regarding a "related measures package" lies precisely in that it makes a clear departure from an agreed subject of negotiations.

Recalling the Soviet Union's decision to withdraw unilaterally from central Europe a number of its troops and weapons, the Soviet representative said in conclusion that this step which is being implemented by the USSR despite the notable deterioration of the international situation is the best means to refute this spurious assertions of the head of the Norwegian delegation.

OBSERVER SEROV CALLS FOR TALKS ON EUROMISSILES

LD041223 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 4, TASS--TASS political observer Vladimir Serov writes:

The Warsaw Treaty member-countries consider talks on medium-range nuclear missiles to be possible and declare for reaching agreement on this issue. They have declared to this effect most explicitely at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw.

The necessity and topicality of such talks is prompted by the danger fraught in the NATO's Brussels decision to produce and deploy new U.S. nuclear missile medium-range weapons in a number of West European countries. If this decision is implemented, the situation in the continent will sharply deteriorate. The point is that a considerable increase in the destructive potential in Europe will not only heighten the military danger, but will also adversely affect the whole political climate and involve new enormous spendings, which will become an even heavier burden on the shoulders of the people.

Therefore, the peoples of Europe have a stake in the speediest start and successful holding of talks on this issue which would prevent the turning of the densely populated European Continent into a nuclear missile "powder keg" packed to capacity with the most destructive means of mass annihilation.

But in order to start such talks, it is necessary to eliminate the knot tied by the NATO's Brussels decision. This means that the afore-mentioned decision must either be cancelled or, at least, its implementation--suspended.

The international conference of MPs for peace, disarmament and international security, which was held in Helsinki, has called for renouncing this decision or at least postponing it.

The attempts at justifying the NATO's decision by the "necessity of restoring the balance," which was alledgedly upset by the equipment of the Soviet Armed Forces with the so-called SS-20 missiles, are absolutely inconsistent, as these missiles unlike the U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing II are not a qualitatively new type of weapon. It must be also recalled that it was quite recently that the NATO member-countries themselves, in particular U.S. President J. Carter, recognized the approximate balance of strategic forces, which has taken shape between the North Atlantic bloc and the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

Nowadays, Washington has "forgotten" about it and taken course for the implementation of the decision on "Euromissiles" imposed by it on its partners. This course runs counter to the vital interests of the peoples, which demand an end to the dangerous and expensive nuclear missile weapons race, and declare that it is necessary to resolve this issue at the table of negotiations. This is precisely what the Warsaw Treaty member-states are urging the West for.

U.S.-SOVIET CHEMICAL WARFAR TALKS HELD IN GENEVA

LD041049 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, June 4, TASS--A regular meeting was held here between delegations of the USSR and the USA within the bilateral Soviet-American negotiations to prohibit chemical weapons.

COMMENTATOR NOTES U.S., UK COOPERATION IN CHEMICAL WARFARE

LD050638 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] We follow now with "Glance at the British Scene." The commentator today is Armen Oganesyan and his topic is the United States and Great Britain as partners in the production of chemical weapons. This is what he writes.

During his discussions with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Harold Brown stressed the need for Britain to step up development work on chemical weapons. This is even despite the fact that the BBC has informed its listeners that these American solicitations were rejected and Britain will not produce chemical weapons. Yet this denial contradicts (?to us) some well-known facts. A few days ago millions of British TV viewers saw a military exercise in chemical warfare at Porton Down in the south-west of England. This testing site for chemical weapons was built only recently, but has already had a very busy schedule.

British Army officials admit that the testing site is of a general NATO importance.

The site and a big chemical weapons storage prove beyond all reasonable doubt that London has already become a major producer of and supplier of chemical weapons for the NATO bloc. These efforts on the part of the British allies have evidently received proper recognition on the other side of the Atlantic. Harold Brown's talks with the British prime minister had been preceded by consultations between American and British experts, who discussed prospects of cooperation in developing and producing chemical weapons.

Being, in general, a loyal champion of practically all American plans, London could hardly be expected to ignore Atlantic solidarity on this particular point. The British defense secretary has already declared that he will have this problem be put on the agenda of the current Norway session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group.

Stepping up the race in chemical weapons by Washington and London has really nothing to do with any alleged Soviet threat. The actual reason lies in the long-established links of the Pentagon with the British manufacturers of these weapons. Last year, for instance, British companies supplied the Americans 1 million hand grenades with poison chemicals. These links were started when a British company [name indistinct] was involved in the production of a lethal chemical component used by United States' troops in Vietnam. Today the Western media are aware of attempts to use United States' made chemical weapons in Afghanistan. Can it be that the Pentagon counts on British experts again for the supply of chemical weapons?

The insistence of the United States' defense secretary in discussing chemical weapons production with the British prime minister offers another proof of the Western attitude to Soviet peace initiatives. The latest Warsaw Treaty summit, as we all know, has again called on all nations to ban chemical weapons and destroy the existing stockpiles. This appeal is most timely in view of the fact that NATO military labs are pressing ahead with development work on new lethal chemicals and germs, harmful not only to people but also to the environment.

The London visit of Harold Brown and the statement by the British defense secretary, Francis Pym, indicate that the problem of stepping up preparations for chemical warfare has become a major political issue. One may ask, of course, but what about the Geneva convention which bans all chemical weapons and which bears the signatures of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union? Unfortunately, one gets the impression now that some officials in both London and Washington have become entirely oblivious to this fact.

TEHRAN CONFERENCE VIEWS 'EVIDENCE' AGAINST U.S.

LD041756 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 4, TASS--A large amount of documents which are in evidence of the U.S. administration's direct involvement in the crimes of the shah's regime against the people of that country was submitted here to the participants in the current international conference on inquiry into the U.S. aggressive actions in Iran.

A separate report gives excerpts from the memoirs of U.S. politicians and agents that organized the overthrow of the legitimate Iranian government of Mossadeq in 1953 and the re-enthronement of the shah who fled from the popular wrath. As is evidenced by the documents, Dwight Eisenhower, John F. Dulles and the CIA apparatus took part in organizing that reactionary coup. One of the reports submitted to the conference relates how the shah spent the Iranian oil export revenue for the purchase of colossal batches of weapons while the people of Iran lived in poverty and ignorance.

The report of the judiciary commission contains excerpts from the international laws that the United States flagrantly violated in relations with Iran. The delegates to the conference were handed photostatic copies of the letter by Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, to Cyrus Vance, the then U.S. secretary of state, on the making and carrying out of the subversive policy with regard to the republican regime in Iran.

The participants in the conference received copies of several top secret reports which are indicative of direct contacts between CIA resident agents, who were under the cover of 'diplomats' at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, with the shah and other Iranian figures among them SAVAK chief Nasiri. Brommel and Callaghan, former CIA resident agents in Iran, according to the documents, met with the shah repeatedly, visited strategic facilities in Iran, and maintained contacts with a number of senators.

Today the delegates to the conference met with Ayatollah Khomeyni who emphasized that the hulaballu raised in the USA round the problem of the hostages is not accidental. "Carter", Khomeyni states, "fears the exposure of the activities of his so-called 'diplomats' who in point of fact are spies."

USSR Representative Comments

LD042156 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 4, TASS--Speaking at the evening meeting of the conference investigating U.S. aggressive actions in Iran, the head of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the board of the Soviet Society for Cultural Ties with Iran, Academician Yevgeniy Sergeyev on behalf of the Soviet public expressed support and solidarity with the struggle of the Iranian people who are bravely challenging U.S. imperialism.

"Modern imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism," he said "plays the role of a world exploiter and policeman. It props up reactionary dictatorial regimes, rotten monarchies and comes out against democratic and revolutionary transformations, starting aggressions against the peoples who are struggling for their independence. One of the examples of antipopular aggressive nature of imperialist policy is a gross interference of the United States in the affairs of Iran."

"We resolutely condemn U.S. interference," the Soviet representative said, "as a gross violation of Iran's sovereignty, and voice support for the inalienable right of the Iranian people to decide its destiny and map out its development independently without any outside interference whatsoever. We are sure that the conspiracies of imperialists against Iran will fail, the unity of action of all anti-imperialist forces may serve as an earnest of this.

KORIONOV HITS 'HYPOCRISY' OVER KWANGJU EVENTS

LD041221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 80 p 5

[Article by Vitaliy Korionov under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "With Washington's Blessing"]

[Text] A new, unseemly spectacle is being performed on the Washington political stage. Reports are being squeezed into the press designed to put the most innocent face on U.S. policy in South Korea. "The United States does not want to be drawn into Korean events"; "the United States is alarmed by the South Korean military leaders' attempts to maintain the semblance of military dictatorship in South Korea" on so on.

Hypocrisy has long been the norm for Washington. However, the reports cited above are still astonishingly cynical. You would think that the United States was not involved in the events in Kwangju or that only a "semblance" of military dictatorship existed in Seoul. But what are the true facts?

Since the Pentagon turned South Korea into its bridgehead, military and extreme reactionary cliques have always wielded power there. And not by chance. It is these regimes, devoid of popular support, which are the obedient instrument of the United States. The terrorist dictatorship headed by Chon Tu-hwan, currently enthroned in Seoul, is no exception, of course.

The instability of the South Korean regime is so obvious that it is openly admitted by the American press. "The South Korean economic and political structure," the WALL STREET JOURNAL notes, "is beginning to totter. The economic machine can scarcely keep going. The inflation rate leapt to 48 percent in the first 3 months of 1980. The unemployment level in 1980 will be the highest in 13 years. There are now 750,000 people unemployed in the country." The people's indignation at the policy of the generals' dictatorship is so great that even their support--the army--is beginning to waver. According to press reports, certain units whose personnel were refusing to shoot demonstrators were recently disarmed.

The rising in Kwangju demonstrated that the South Korean population's patience has run out. The explosion of popular wrath scared Washington. Several special emergency meetings were held in the White House, attended by Presidential National Security Assistant Z. Brzezinski, Defense Secretary H. Brown, Secretary of State E. Muskie and other officials. Fearing for the fate of its Seoul puppets, the U.S. administration officially permitted South Korean Armed Forces under the control of the American-South Korean Joint Command to be used to "ensure order." American commentator D. Oberdorfer stated: "Having 39,000 of its servicemen and also massive economic, political and strategic interests in South Korea, Washington decided to attend primarily to safeguarding security and public order in the country."

As for Chon Tu-hwan, he does not even deem it necessary to hide the fact that his actions had Washington's direct blessing. He announced that he had given the United States detailed advance information on all repressive measures, beginning with the events last December and ending with the precise dates of the declaration of the state of emergency.

The crime in Kwangju is graphic evidence of what the American administration really means by "public order." The peoples have been given yet another irrefutable confirmation of the nature of the "defense of human rights" Washington-style.

President Carter's television statement is very typical. Trying to justify his administration's actions in South Korea, he declared that the United States "cannot break off relations with allies and friends and expose them to Soviet influence just because they do not conform to our human rights standards." It is ridiculous to talk about "Soviet influence" in South Korea, but it is worth noting the President's admission of the real nature of the "Washington standard" of human rights cultivated in Kwangju and other South Korean cities by the ironshod boot of the military and with the direct assistance of U.S. ruling circles.

Now that the rising has been suppressed, the United States does not conceal its satisfaction. "The United States welcomes the establishment of order," ABC TV announced.

But the stiflers of freedom still live in fear. American naval forces, including aircraft carriers, are missing in the coastal waters off the Korean Peninsula, while in Seoul at the moment all power is in the hands of the military junta led by Chon Tu-hwan. "The South Korean Armed Forces," the New York TIMES reports, "have embarked on a nationwide roundup."

Here too the Beijing hegeminists rally to the American imperialists. In particular, as is clear from press reports, the South Korean situation was discussed during Geng Biao's talks in Washington.

The blood of people who thirst for freedom is being shed in South Korea. And once again the responsibility for this can be traced back to the capital of the chief capitalist country.

CARTER REMARKS ON IRAN, MILITARY MIGHT

LD041227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Washington, 2 June, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter, speaking on television, has again tried to intimidate sovereign Iran with American military might. In his words, the United States is implementing a policy of pressure on Iran "on the basis of the country's military and other might." Carter reasserted that it is to this end that the United States has "deployed armed forces, mainly naval, in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region," where as is known, a major American armada is now located, including several dozen combat ships, among them aircarft carriers.

In threatening Iran with new military actions the American President expressed regret in connection with the failure of the recent U.S. armed incursion into that country.

GAN COMMENTS ON MUSKIE'S TALKS WITH THAILAND'S SAWETSIIA

LD041658 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, 4 Jun--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

Talks have taken place in the American capital between E. Muskie, U.S. secretary of state, and S. Sawetsila, foreign minister of Thailand, who has arrived here on an official visit. During his stay in Washington the Thai minister will also meet Pentagon leaders, Z. Brzezinski, presidential assistant for national security affairs, and other high-ranking representatives of the administration.

To Washington's unconcealed satisfaction Sawetsila confirmed Thailand's intention of following American "directions" in its approach to Asian problems and in particular to the situation in Kampuchea. As is known the United States is undertaking active efforts aimed at the subversion of the people's government of that country and at putting in power the Pol Pot bandits. Washington has managed to include in its dirty game the Bangkok government which is sheltering on the territory of Thailand the remnants of the criminals and is maintaining tension on the border with Kampuchea.

Judging by the statements by both sides after the talks, Muskie and Sawetsila revealed a "solidarity of views" about a "settlement" in Kampuchea. Taking into account the resolute condemnation throughout the world of the evil deeds of Pol Pot, the participants in the talks did not bring themselves to approve openly of his "candidature." Instead they spoke in favor of the "desirability" of the Chinese puppet Sihanouk's coming to power in Kampuchea, calling him "an acceptable political alternative."

As the press reports, one of the main themes of the talks was the question of increasing supplies of American weapons to Bangkok. Within the framework of its expansionist strategy in Asia and the Far East, last year the United States almost doubled its military aid to Thailand. However, Bangkok considers this "insufficient" payment for its services to Washington.

Another important point at the talks was the United States' long-held plans to transform the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) into a military grouping which together with Japan would "protect" American strategic interests in this region. It is supposed here that during the talks at the State Department an attempt was made to persuage Thailand to give more active help in dragging ASEAN into the orbit of the imperialist policy of the United States and NATO.

Observers do not undertake to judge the concrete results of the discussion of this question. However, they have pointed attention to the fact that at the same time as the American-Thai talks an announcement was made that Muskie will himself set off for Malaysia to take part on 27 and 28 June in the conference of foreign ministers of ASEAN member countries. Judging by everything Washington intends to seek to achieve implementation of its dangerous plans both by means of "intermediaries" and also by means of direct pressure.

KOLESNICHENKO WARNS OF 'DANGERS' MILITARY SPENDING LEVEL POSES

LD041057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 80 p 4

[PRAVDA correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch: "A Trillion for War"]

[Text] New York, May--Although American propaganda asserts that the present U.S. emphasis on military preparations is practically a forced move and is only a "retaliatory measure" to the Iranian crisis and the events in Afghanistan, the facts are actually quite different. The new U.S. military budget, which was drafted long before these events, and the "5-year program" announced by President Carter on 12 December last year for increasing "real" military spending by 4.5 percent a year reflect the irrefutable fact: The present administration has set its course toward militarization of the country, aggravation of the international situation and toward expansion. The material basis for this policy, which is dangerous to the cause of peace, has already been laid down in the U.S. military budgets themselves for the next 5 years.

Hidden Expenditure

A trillion dollars--this fantastic sum will be spent by the United States for militaristic purposes in the next 5 years. But, as some observers consider, even this is not the final figure. So, for example, officially the 1980 military budget is $130.4 billion, and by fiscal 1985 "defense" spending is expected to grow to $229.3 billion. However, there is a whole series of supplementary military expenditures which are concealed under other--"peaceful"--headings in the general budget. For example, money that is allotted for military aid to regimes "friendly" to the United States is buried in the "international affairs" section.

The "human rights" heading conceals expenditure on subversion against the socialist countries, while "science, space and technology" includes enormous appropriations for new technology in the military sphere. "If you gather together all the other military expenditures concealed in the budget's various items," observer Joseph Brady asserts, "these will total $225 billion in fiscal 1981 alone. The $229 billion planned for 1985 will turn into $334 billion."

"The 'real' growth in U.S. military expenditure for the next 5 years, with an adjustment for inflation, totals not 4.5 percent but 8 percent," is the conclusion reached by American economist Victor Perlo.

The question arises: Why should the United States spend so much on militaristic purposes? For the United States, whose population totals 5 percent of the world's population, already accounts for one-third of all the military expenditure of the world's states, totalling approximately $400 billion. The official answer, which states that such, apparently, is the cost of U.S. defense, is totally groundless. "Only 30 percent of our military budget goes directly on ensuring U.S. defense," the well-known military expert, retired Admiral R. Larocque observes, "the remaining 70 percent goes on ensuring our military might and our ambitions abroad."

A Longing for Superiority

The Carter administration's military budget directly reflects the present plans of American imperialism--the attempt to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. The orgins of this concept date from the first postwar years. Possessing a monopoly of nuclear weapons at the time, the United States gambled on this "position of strength" policy and on using this superiority for the realization of far-reaching geopolitical plans.

In 1947 the U.S. Air Force "strategic command" was set up. A huge fleet of B-36 and B-52 bombers, capable of carrying atomic bombs, began to be created. Almost half the military budget at that time went on this.

As is well known, however, the U.S. nuclear superiority proved only temporary. The Soviet Union set up a powerful obstacle to the Pentagon's military adventures. Experts now agree that there is between the two countries approximate military equality, or, as they call it, parity. But it is precisely this situation that does not suit the U.S. reactionary forces who cannot rid themselves of the longing for military superiority.

In this connection the question arises: If the American imperialists' plans failed in the past, at a time when the United States possessed real military superiority, what are they hoping for now, when there is no trace of such superiority? But the Pentagon has its own logic. Its brain centers are formulating more and more new theories, the point of which is to prove that the spiralling escalation of the arms race will at some point enable Washington to forge ahead again.

Masking its policy which harbors a threat to peace, Washington is having to plunge ever deeper into a quagmire of lies, endlessly repeating the old myth of the "Soviet threat." In this respect American propaganda is displaying an envisable constancy, systematically galvanizing this myth whenever it is a question of congressional approval for the military budget.

Each time that it initiates the latest new arms race spiral, the United States has cited the task of "reducing Soviet superiority" in some sphere or the other as the motive for its actions. Thus it was in 1950, when there was an uproar here about the "tank gap," and in 1960, with the "missile gap," and now, with the "military spending gap." The lie about the "Soviet military threat" has now been elevated by Washington to the level of official policy. "The need to preserve strategic equality," "the revitalizing of NATO's defensive capability"--these and other similar expressions are present in the official document entitled "the U.S. Government budget for fiscal 1981."

Meanwhile, even a superficial acquaintance with the items of the new American military budget show that it is the United States that is once again embarking on a new arms race spiral. The first thing that strikes you is the emphasis on the development of new strategic weapon systems. In this respect the MX missiles are by no means an exception. Billions of dollars will go on the development of cruise missiles, which are first-strike weapons, on the modernization of the submarine fleet's armaments--the replacement of the present Poseidon class missiles by the more sophisticated Trident missile systems--and on the building of "defense breaching" bombers instead of the provisionally deferred B-1 bomber project. On the whole, this climb to a new ceiling, as they say here, is leading to a sharp leap in the arms race. After all, the Soviet Union will inevitably have to look after its own security and to what must be done so as not to allow the United States to gain military superiority.

The military budget also emphasizes increasing the mobility and combat readiness of the "conventional" U.S. Armed Forces. Behind the budget's items lurk the course toward the provocation of international crises, the struggle against the national liberation movement and the revival of the international gendarme policy. "Our forces are in readiness for rapid deployment in any region of the world wherever the need arises." This sentence is from the aforementioned official document, "The U.S. Government Budget."

The "quick reaction forces" (for this is what we are actually talking about) will cost the American taxpayer $9 billion in the next 5 years. It is very characteristic that the expenditure on maintaining the naval armada in the Indian Ocean was laid down in the budget long before the Afghan events which U.S. official propaganda now states as the reason for the U.S. "retaliatory reaction" and for the intensification of its activity in the Indian Ocean.

A Stab in the Back

From the economic viewpoint, a trillion dollars for war is a stab in the back for the American people themselves, not to mention the danger of war which militarization brings for the country. The vast military expenditure is having a pernicious effect on U.S. economic life.

A large proportion of the physical, financial and manpower resources is draining away from the sphere of social production and this is retarding its overall growth. Unemployment is increasing. According to a report published by Senator E. Kennedy, the investment in accordance with the military budget could have guaranteed 1,485,000 jobs in civilian production. Another example is that one new Trident submarine will cost at least $1.7 billion. This would be sufficient to ensure housing for almost half a million Americans.

Military expenditure is the basic cause of inflation and of the federal budget deficit. And the billions of dollars which are being spent on maintaining the network of military bases abroad and on "showing the flag," as has occurred in the Indian Ocean and the Caribbean basin, are increasing the U.S. balance of payments deficit.

A research organization in Michigan recently published a report entitled "Taxes and the Military Budget for the Next 5 Years." It cites data for the country's 20 biggest cities showing how much the average family will pay in taxes to the Pentagon in the next 5 years. On average the sum is put at $20,000 and in such cities as Chicago, New York, Detroit and in Los Angeles it is $22,000-$24,000. "This news is also bad" the report says, "for 260 U.S. urban areas. The military budget will consume their resources for social needs, medicine and education."

The attitude to the military budget within the country has become a kind of watershed for the American nation. On one side are the extremes rightwing forces, reactionary organizations and the military-industrial complex. For a while this camp also included those Americans whom official propaganda has managed to fool. But such people are becoming increasingly scarce. More and more people are going over to the camp of those who rightly see the arms race and the propagation of an atmosphere of war psychosis in the country as a dangerous, shortsighted policy, fraught with the threat of a new war. For it, living standards currently have to be used to pay for this policy, then perhaps later it will have to be paid for with something even more substantial. This is what Americans are now pondering.

LEVCHENKO NOTES CONTINUING U.S. ARMS SALES

LD041806 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 4, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

Despite promises of the Carter administration to stop the sales of American weapons to foreign states, the United States remains "death merchant number one". A report published by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee shows that last year the United States concluded deals to sell to foreign countries 10.3 billion dollars worth of armaments and military equipment.

This report attests to the falsity and hypocrisy of the policy of the limitation of trade in arms that was proclaimed by the Carter administration three years ago. Carter then condemned the trade in means of destruction of humans as amoral and proclaimed that the United States will be consistently cutting down the volume of sales and armaments and will be resorting to sale of armaments only as an exceptional means of the foreign policy. But the committee's data shows that this pledge was not fulfilled and that "exceptions" proved to be the rule. Thus, already in 1977 the U.S. arms sales had the value of nearly ten billion dollars, much higher than under the previous Republican administration.

The administration, specifically, allowed the sales of a large consignment of the latest fighter planes F-15 to Saudi Arabia, ensured that the embargo on the arms deliveries to Turkey was lifted, rushed through an "out of turn" delivery of armaments to South Korea to a sum of 800 million dollars. All the requests for arms deliveries to Israeli oppressors were granted without delay.

The U.S. administration pledged itself to supply armaments to a total sum of 2.5 billion dollars to the United States' new "friend", the As-Sadat regime, as a reward for the betrayal of the interests of Arab countries. Large consignments of armaments were promised to a number of pro-American regimes in Africa and in south west Asia where the United States intends to create a bridgehead for the struggle against the national liberation movements and for plundering natural resources without hindrance.

A few days ago the United States Government cleared the way for establishing military "cooperation" with Beijing, agreeing to supply to it equipment that can be used in military purposes.

POSSIBLE SCANDAL BEHIND S. AFRICAN 'MYSTERY FLASH' CITED

LD041418 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] San Francisco, June 4, TASS--TASS correspondents Boris Yuzhin reports: The White House is keeping a secret the results of the investigation carried out by a group of prominent U.S. scientists into the nature of the "mysterious" flash registered last September near the territory of the Republic of South Africa because they may plunge the U.S. administration into another scandal. This opinion is expressed by the Californian magazine NEW WEST. Already at the beginning of the investigation the Central Intelligence Agency informed several U.S. congressmen that it had serious grounds to presume that the double flash of light near the territory of the Republic of South Africa was nothing but a nuclear bomb blast carried out by the Republic of South Africa or Israel. It was precisely at that time that a concentration of South African warships had been registered in the area of the "unusual luminescence". It is well-known that Washington publicly claims to favour non-proliferation of nuclear weapons while in actual fact encourages a number of "friendly" nations to obtain access to nuclear technology, which includes the Republic of South Africa and Israel. The nuclear potential built up by the Pretoria regime, NEW WEST stresses in this connection, is a product of more than twenty years of cooperation between the United States and more recently with West Germany and Israel. The United States built the first nuclear reactor for the Republic of South Africa and supplied that country with over a hundred kilogrammes of enriched uranium sufficient to produce several atomic bombs with the yield of the one dropped on Hiroshima.

It is this circumstance, in the opinion of the magazine, that forces the White House to withhold from the U.S. and world public the results of the investigation. Citing a State Department official, the magazine says that there would be a radical change in the U.S. relations with the Republic of South Africa and Israel if we stated in no uncertain terms that one of these countries has tested an atomic bomb. The pro-Israel lobby in Washington has also acted to discourage congressman from the State of New York Stephen Solarz, chairman of a House Subcommittee on African Affairs. Hearings, whose holding he had urged immediately after receiving the news about the mysterious flash near the Republic of South Africa, were never held. In the meantime, specialists from the nuclear laboratory in Los Alamos (the State of New Mexico) are firmly convinced that it was a nuclear blast that a satellite registered last September near the Republic of South Africa. The White House does not agree to a discussion of the political aspects of this nuclear mystery because this would raise some unpalatable and delicate questions about the role of the United States in assisting the Republic of South Africa and Israel to develop a nuclear potential. To Carter, this is not a suitable year for engaging in confrontations with his friends, the magazine says in conclusion.

PETROV VIEWS REASONS FOR RESHUFFLING OF PRC ARMY COMMANDERS

LD031533 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 80 p 3

[Col Yu. Petrov article: "The Chinese Army: What it is being prepared for"]

[Text] Reports continue to come in from China about the reshuffling and removal of officials in the army. The commanders of 8 of the 11 military districts have been replaced. The reshuffles have affected hundreds of middle- and upper-level commanders. The process began even earlier. In 1978 alone more than 140 military leaders at the level of commanders of provincial military districts and their equivalents or above that level were transferred.

The Beijing leadership is carrying out such measures, people are writing in China, with a view to "regulating" the selection and placement of command and political cadres, in order to strengthen control over the armed forces and speed up their modernization. Parallel with this, the task of getting rid of individuals promoted during the Cultural Revolution is being resolved. New confirmation of this is provided by the removal of Chen Xilian from the post of commander of the Beijing Military District and his exclusion from the CCP Central Committee Politburo.

"According to Chinese military figures," Japan's MAINICHI newspaper writes, "the present reshuffles, both in the armed forces and central organs, and locally, are part of a reorganization of the Chinese Army aimed at preparing it for 'modern warfare.'"

Great damage was done to the command and political personnel of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the years of the Cultural Revolution. Thousands and thousands of experienced commanders and political workers were driven out of the army, many of them were subjected to repression and the work of military training institutions was broken off for a long time. The leadership of units and subunits and sometimes even of formations was taken over by people with neither education nor experience. Often they lacked not only an appropriate military education, but even general education.

All this has presented the present Chinese leadership with the problem of retraining army cadres. As the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO reports, in units of all branches of the armed forces there is a "rising tide of study of science and technology and of mastering culture" (this last means, in China, mastering reading and writing). To this end groups have been created for command personnel at various levels in units, where they study (in relation to military matters) mathematics, physics, chemistry and other subjects. The General Staff of the Chinese Army has organized a course of lectures for upper- and middle-level command personnel in modern military hardware and ways of waging modern warfare. Military and civilian specialists selected by the General Staff deliver lectures on nuclear weapons, strategic and tactical missiles, infrared rays and lasers and their application to military matters, as well as on the use of advanced construction hardware in constructing military installations. Reports are appearing in the foreign press to the effect that Beijing intends to invite American military specialists too for this purpose.

On the basis of the improvement in the general educational level, efforts are being made to improve knowledge in the purely military sphere. New impetus here was provided by the military operations against Vietnam, which were unsuccessful for the Chinese. Today the time allocated to combat training has begun to be observed more strictly, systematic tests of results are organized and commanders at various levels are being rehearsed in the habits of leadership in combat.

The experience of hostilities in Vietnam showed that collaboration between individual divisions and categories of troops were badly organized among Chinese troops. That is why methods of organizing such combat collaboration are now being assimilated. In tactical training the emphasis is on combat tanks and on air defense.

In putting forward the demand for the modernization of the army the Chinese leadership defined two aspects of it: arms and combat hardware, and political awareness and military training of personnel. That is why it is necessary, the newspaper JIEFANGJUN BAO points out, to step up political training among troops too. Moreover ideological indoctrination is placed first. The journal HONGQI writes that it is necessary above all to achieve the army's absolute subordination to the Beijing leadership, and this is possible in the first instance by means of strengthening ideological influence on servicemen.

A directive of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Main Political Directorate notes that servicemen must "step up training for war and fight with all their might to carry out in a 3-year period the readjustment and reorganization of the army, the improvement of the level of servicemen's training and the strengthening of cohesion in the ranks of the armed forces."

The implementation of the "four modernizations" with a view to turning China into a mighty militarist power demanded attentiveness toward the economy. Mao Zedong's slogan "not to forget the class struggle," which in his time defined the party's entire policy and activity, is no longer mentioned. As Hua Guofeng has stated, the "class struggle has entered a new, more tranquil stage, since the objects of this struggle, the landowners and capitalists, have ceased to exist as classes."

Relegating the class struggle to the background means the virtual renunciation of Mao Zedong's thesis on "continuing the class struggle in the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat," that is, the revision of yet another dogma. As meetings and "round-tables" in the Beijing, Fuzhou, Nanjing and other military districts showed, many commanders took this as a renunciation of "loyalty to Chairman Mao." That is why the army propagandists were faced with the task of convincing such people of the opposite.

To this end so-called "discussions on the question of practice as the sole criterion of truth" are being organized, with the participation of command and political cadres at various levels. The question of the "criterion of truth" is used in order to support Mao Zedong's basic great power-chauvinist principles while at the same time revising some of his tenets which the present Chinese leadership regards as inappropriate for the tasks of building the armed forces. Blind worship of "Mao's thoughts," Su Yu, member of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission Standing Committee, has stated, "restricted freedom of thought and hindered the development of military ideas." "The conditions of war," he said, "have changed, and more over Mao Zedong did not consider the problems which arise in attempting to stop a massive enemy tank advance by means of rifles, machineguns and hand grenades." "Nor did he answer the question of how to stop an offensive by an enemy's well-armed forces which possess superiority over Chinese forces in the air."

Servicemen, and above all command cadres, are being told that "Mao Zedong's thoughts" are a "universal truth," but that it is necessary to distinguish between the fundamental principles of the "thoughts" and their individual provisions and conclusions in a specific situation and on specific issues. In this connection it is asserted that Mao himself, during his life, frequently gave new instructions to change old formulas. "It is not necessary to regard every sentence in his works as indisputable truth," RENMIN RIBAO wrote. So in determining the correctness of principles it is necessary to be guided by practice, which is the criterion of truth. [paragraph continues]

This tenet is recommended for study in party committees and leadership organs from the regiment upward. At the same time the Chinese leadership cannot wholly renounce the cult of Mao, since they need it in order to assert and confirm their own power.

While striving to convince the people and servicemen of the need to step up preparations for war, the Beijing leadership continues to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria in the country and the army. Extensive use is made of events in Iran, Afghanistan and Kampuchea as a pretext for this. Chinese propaganda gives assurances that the Soviet Union allegedly "threatens" China and is trying to "encircle" and even to "swallow up" China. At the same time the Beijing leadership is constantly putting forward territorial claims against our country and expatiating about some tens of thousands of square kilometers of "disputed regions" which must, allegedly, be "restored" to China. Beijing cannot cite any arguments that are at all convincing in support of these absurd demands.

All the resolutions of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission and all the measures to increase combat readiness are substantiated above all by the "need" to prepare for war against the Soviet Union.

After the aggressive operations against Vietnam, the propaganda of the spirit of self-sacrifice and readiness to give one's life to execute any order from the Beijing rulers was launched with new force in the Chinese Army.

The ideological indoctrination of servicemen is supplemented by various measures of encouragement and compulsion. As has already been said, purges and repressions have become the standard method of compulsion. The "criterion meetings" which became widespread during the years of the Cultural Revolution are now being replaced by so-called "democratic meetings" at which the rank and file are granted the right to criticize commanders who are inconvenient to the leadership. The military tribunals, which examine the cases of opponents of the Maoist regime, have resumed their activity.

Beijing's aggressive, great-power, anti-Soviet policy, which is contrary to the Chinese people's vital interests, is arousing growing dissatisfaction in the army. The continual purges and reshuffles in the Chinese People's Liberation Army have the aim of suppressing this dissatisfaction. But they are not achieving success. The newspaper JIEFANGJUN BAO reported a kind of "ideological opposition" to the Chinese leadership's current policy in the ranks of the army.

The Command Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, particularly at the top, is divided into several groupings today--some belong to Deng Xiaoping's faction, others to that of Ye Jianying, yet others are individuals promoted during the Cultural Revolution. Most commanders, JIEFANGJUN BAO reported, cannot distinguish "socialism from capitalism or bourgeois thinking from proletarian thinking." This reproach could be applied with every justification to the leaders of China and its army themselves, who in implementing their anti-Soviet, antisocialist policy are acting as the henchmen of the most aggressive forces of imperialism.

As a whole the Chinese Army continues to be the obedient instrument of the ruling clique. With the help of refined lies and slander, intimidation and repressions the Beijing leadership is, as yet, succeeding not only in keeping the Command Staff obedient, but also in using them for its own antipopular and aggressive purposes. As the experience of military operations in Vietnam showed, the Beijing leadership has succeeded in educating the vast majority of commanders of all ranks in a spirit of devotion to Maoism and in a spirit of militarism and chauvinism. This once again proves how serious is the threat to the peace and security of all peoples which China today and its great-power, hegemonist policy represent.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES TALKS, TOURS LENINGRAD

LD041858 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 4, TASS--The Indian minister of external affairs who is currently in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit continues meetings with Soviet leaders and his familiarisation with the country.

Today he gave a luncheon which was attended by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Ivan Arkhipov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Nikolay Pegov, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; by ministers of the USSR, as well as by officials who accompany the Indian minister of external affairs.

P.V. Narasimha Rao and Andrey Gromyko exchanged friendly toasts at the luncheon.

On the same day the minister was received in the Kremlin by Ivan Arkhipov. They had a conversation which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Inder Kumar Gujral, the ambassador of India to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

India's minister of external affairs visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb near the Kremlin Wall.

The guests visited "Lenin's study and flat in the Kremlin" museum.

In the evening the minister left for Leningrad, a big industrial, scientific and cultural centre of the country. At Pulkovo Airport he was met by Lev Zaykov, the mayor of the city, and by other officials.

While riding into the city the minister viewed the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad. On the same day he visited the Piskaryovskoye Memorial Cemetery in the common graves of which lying buried are more than half a million city residents and servicemen who fell during the 900-day blockade of Leningrad during the Second World War. Over there the guest laid a wreath at the motherland monument which crowns the memorial. Then P.V. Narasimha Rao toured the city.

The Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of People's Deputies gave dinner in honour of the Indian minister of external affairs. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

KABUL STUDENTS' RESOLUTION CONDEMNS U.S. PROPAGANDA

LD041750 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 4, TASS--A mass meeting of students of higher educational establishments of the Afghan capital was held at Kabul University. Its participants condemned the campaign of falsehoods unleashed by the imperialist mass media, such as the BBC, the Voice of America, "the German Wave" and other such mass media, the slanderous propaganda directed against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the working people of the country, against the gains of the April revolution. Students stressed in their speeches that this propaganda is groundless and has a hostile instigative nature, misrepresents the situation in the country and, specifically, at Kabul University.

The participants in the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution which exposes the real essence of imperialism that encroaches on independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. The document stresses that the Afghan people is well aware of the false character of the propaganda machine of U.S. imperialism that is directed against the progressive revolutions and revolutionary movements, that attacks the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the April revolution and the Islamic working people of Afghanistan.

The resolution says that the aim of this vicious propaganda is to mislead the working masses of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to put obstacles on the road of the development of the April revolution and the consolidation of its gains.

The recent statement of representative of the U.S. Department of State Reston is another falsehood and an example of lying imperialist propaganda. Such incendiary statements, provocations and plots of U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonists and its flunkeys in the region have the aim at provoking students to actions against the gains of the April revolution and a new stage of its development, against the interests of the people of our country. These futile attempts were duly rebuffed and these sinister designs were exposed once again, the resolution says.

The resolution notes further that a limited number of students who were deceived by vicious propaganda by imperialism declared against the national interests but this does not mean at all that all students participated in subversive anti-revolutionary activity. "We, students, declare resolutely that U.S. imperialism and its allies in the international arena will never be able to set us at loggerheads with the party and revolutionary state, with free Islamic working people of our country. We declare our firm support for and solidarity with our party and the revolutionary state which are advancing, expressing the aspirations of the working masses of our society. We shall also be proceeding step by step along this road, the road of implementation of the aspirations of our people."

The resolution stresses that "during the recent events in Kabul nobody was killed by security forces", and also notes that 96 persons are under legitimate investigation for provocative actions for breach of order at the university and other educational establishments, that is for actions which contradict national interests and the fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In conclusion the resolution once again condemns vicious fabrications and falsity of statements by Reston and various circles, as well as the propaganda apparatus of U.S. imperialism and expresses the demand that this propaganda directed against the Afghan people and its revolutionary motherland should be stopped. Slanderous propaganda, dirty plots and impudent threats of U.S. imperialism, of its international allies and henchmen in the region will never be able to create obstacles on the road of the consolidation of the gains of the April revolution and its new stage. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are victoriously forging ahead along this road, the resolution stresses.

UPI CITED ON AFGHAN REBELS RECEIVE U.S.-MADE WEAPONS

LD041942 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 4, TASS--Bandit gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries carrying out their bloody assaults against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its people are being equipped by advanced U.S. weapons, including artillery. These facts have become so much evident that even U.S. mass media were forced to admit them. Thus, according to the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, the rebels are getting "U.S.-made weapons." The news agency says that the signs confirming the existence of a line for funneling U.S. weapons to Afghan rebels have become especially evident during the last week.

A high-ranking State Department spokesman in Washington said that the U.S. administration is helping the rebels with "all the means" at its disposal.

An eloquent admission of the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL convincingly shows who is behind the campaign of enmity and subversion unleashed against the Afghan people and the April revolution, who obstructs the building of a new life in Afghanistan by unceremoniously interfering in the internal affairs of that country. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan pursuing a constructive foreign policy, repeatedly stated its readiness to negotiate with the neighbouring countries, to establish normal friendly relations with them, and to contribute to consolidating international peace and the process of detente. At the same time, the people of Afghanistan are resolved to rebuff the schemes of imperialists, their allies and reactionaries, to strengthen vigilance and the gains of the April revolution.

BAKHTAR COMMENTARY ON NEED FOR WORLD SUMMIT

LD041046 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 4, TASS--The proposal of the countries of the socialist community that a summit meeting of leaders of states of all parts of the world be held at the earliest date deserves special and urgent attention, says thecommentary issued here today by the BAKHTAR News Agency. This meeting shall center its attention, in the opinion of the agency, on the task of eliminating seats of international tension and the danger of outbreak of war. There is no doubt that such a summit meeting is the surest way to mutual understanding and lasting peace.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strives to build a new life in conditions of peace, development of relations of friendship and cooperation with the neighbors, with the Moslem countries, with all other states, the commentary points out. A reflection of this peace-loving policy are the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14 on normalizing relations with Iran and Pakistan, the BAKHTAR News Agency writes. Simultaneously, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan resolutely comes out against the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member-states on limiting and lowering the level of military presence and military activity in a number of areas of the world, including in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, meets the strivings of the Afghan people and coincides with the stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which declares for turning that area into a zone of peace, for dismantling foreign military bases there and taking other measures for reducing tensions and strengthening security. All of these initiatives of the countries of the socialist community and the Democractic Republic of Afghanistan are directed at taking effective measures for ensuring both on the regional and the world scale genuine security of peoples, strengthening of peace and building up confidence on earth, the BAKHTAR News Agency stresses in conclusion.

BAKHTAR ON RETURN OF EXILES TO KONARHA, PAKTIA

LD050842 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 5, TASS--Four hundred more Afghan families, who had left the country under the impact of hostile propaganda, returned to the eastern province of Kunar. At a meeting with the local authorities they expressed support for the achievementsof the April revolution and also their readiness to defend the country against machinations of Afghanistan's internal and external enemies. In recent days, 69 Afghan families have also returned to Zurmat district of Paktia Province, the BAKHTAR News Agency reports.

PRAVDA BEGINS REPORTAGE ON ARMY CAMP LIFE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD041541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 80 p 6

[Part 1 of special correspondent Capt T. Gaydar reportage: "Under Afghan Skies"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow--In a valley between gray mountains covering Afghanistan from the east stands a Soviet motorized infantry battalion. It has equipped firing positions and communications and set up observation posts on high points and is prepared for anything unexpected.

A swift green mountain stream flows past the battalion's tents. The huts of an Afghan village, clinging to the slopes of a mountain, are barely distinguishable in the distance. The road, hacked out of the rocks, sometimes runs along above the river, and sometimes seems to summon up its strength and make a leap across the river.

We descended to the battalion quarters by helicopter toward evening. Airman Maj Vyacheslav Karibulovich Gaynutdinov circled the camp and hovered above the tiny landing area. An impenetrable cloud of brown dust surrounded our MI-8 for a moment and disappeared, revealing a staff car, the thin antennas of radio sets and artillery guns protected by boulders.

Alongside the staff car stood two Afghans in green service jackets like those worn in our country in the forties. Both had Lenin badges shining on their chests. In their hands were submachineguns.

"Our friends. Party men. (Shakor) and (Zamir). From the village over there," the battalion commander explained.

Yesterday medical services Lt Sergey Shvetsov operated on their comrade. The battalion medical post log says: "(Nurmamed Kurbon). Age--about 30. Glancing gunshot wound to the spine. Tunnel wound in the right thigh. Bruises all over the body. Tissue cut away and wounds treated. Stitches inserted. Sent to hospital."

(Nurmamed Kurbon) was captured by bandits in the mountains. He was awaiting execution. Seizing his moment, he fled and jumped into the river. The bullets hit him when he was in the water. (Nurmamed) was pulled out of the river by Soviet soldiers.

There are other entries in the log too. For instance: "postnatal sepsis."

"The first case in my civilian practice," Sergey Shvetsov said. "When I was called in, the teacher's wife had been unconscious for 3 days. Fortunately antibiotics work particularly well on the local population. Now there are regular hours for receiving villagers at our medical post."

"How do you talk to them?"

"I am learning. ('Dar Mekina')--'where does it hurt?' or, for instance, ('du toy chor bor khur')--'two tablets, three times a day.'"

Shvetsov smiles. He is frankly and splendidly young, frankly and splendidly proud to be curing people by himself, proud that at the age of 24 he has already saved lives.

Over the door of the medical post truck hang sharp, ribbed antlers, piercing the sky. "They brought them," Shvetsov explains, pointing to (Shakor) and (Zamir). "No gifts, I said. So (Shakor) said: 'If we can't give them to the doctor, we can give them to the house on wheels!'"

The wounded peasant was transferred by helicopter yesterday by Major Gaynutdinov. A few days before he delivered a 7-year-old Afghan boy to the hospital, who had been stabbed in the stomach by a bandit purely because he would not let go of a cookie.

When Gaynutdinov speaks of the boy, his face seems to turn to stone. But the major is ironical by nature, or rather he tries to hide his kindness behind irony. He is one of our best known pilots in Afghanistan.

Flying a helicopter is difficult here. High altitudes. Hot, rarified air. Treacherous crosswinds blow in the deep, narrow gorges. On takeoff and landing dust prevents the pilot from seeing around him.... But they say no mission is impossible for Gaynutdinov, or for his friend Maj Vasiliy Vasilyevich Shcherbakov. Rescuing a helicopter in trouble, they landed where landing is impossible. They made their way through bad weather. They reached their target with the accuracy of a sniper....

In flying school Gaynutdinov was interested in boxing and music. I think these two amusements illustrate facets of his nature.

He hands over the controls to the second pilot, settles back slightly in his seat and starts talking, but his right hand is moving, conducting, guiding the melody of the flight....

This evening he chanced on a celebration. The officers were seeing off their comrade Vladislav Aleksandrovich Teodorovich. He has received a new assignment and is returning home.

They assembled in a tent. The hero of the festivities was animated and thoughtful by turns. You could sense that he was pleased with the assignment, but sorry to leave his combat friends, with whom he had served a long time and also lived through a great deal in recent months. As usual in such cases, people began to reminisce--I was lucky in this respect, because in general among our troops in Afghanistan now the recent past is not often recalled: The fullness of life and the multitude of daily new impressions soon displace even the most striking experiences.

But today they reminisced. A cold December day, or rather the hour before dawn. The subunit was put on combat alert....

Teodorovich told the story: "The personnel were assembled and told that at the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty, we are going to that friendly country to help it to rebuff the threat of foreign invasion.... We set off well, smoothly. But right up to the border some people thought it was only an exercise, just the same. When they realized there would be no order to turn back, people tightened up even more. Communications, dispatches, reports on the execution of orders--everything became extremely precise...."

Other officers join in the conversation and recall the freezing cold march, the crossing, the movement of the column at altitudes above the clouds along an icy road where only a centimeter--and sometimes not even that--separated the wheels from the precipice, where the dazzling snow blinded the eyes, where it was necessary to use explosives, caterpillars, armor and sometimes simply crowbars to quickly disperse snowdrifts which had built up over the winter months, and then--forward, forward again....

They recalled the first months in Afghanistan: Snowy January, rain in February, streams of mud in March. But a fine pride could be heard behind it all: "It was like that, we overcame it, we withstood it."

The doctor's voice was heard. "You know, it is strange, but colds and even (orz) have been observed less frequently than in ordinary winter billeting conditions. Though they say the same thing happened at the front...."

From the first places for billeting our troops in Afghanistan were chosen by the command in coordination with the local leadership, taking care not to inconvenience city dwellers or prevent peasants from cultivating land. That means far from settlements, on mountain slopes, on poor land or far from water....

But the order was received, so they set about it. The sappers' shovels clanged against the stones, wires were stretched from mobile generators, drilling machines started humming....

Visiting several subunits here, I was once again able to admire the great strength of our army, field and march ancillary work [obustroystovo], which units and merges old traditions, modern machinery and man's age-old propensity for good work.

Work is still taking place in the camps: Parade grounds are being leveled, metal is being brought in for roads, sports facilities are being erected, trees are even being planted.... That is the law of army life: Improving the camps begins from the moment the first peg is hammered in and will continue until the signalman sounds assembly for the last time here.

But many camps are already pleasing to the eye. As is laid down, rows of spacious tents are placed "taking into account the prevailing winds." In the line at the end chimneys smoke and heat pours from the KP-125 and PP-170 trailer kitchens and stoves. Alongside the bath tents are rubber water tanks like lighthouses. In the company storage and supply rooms soldiers' uniforms hang on coathangers. And in one line a big, full length mirror, standing in the open air but protected from the rain by a cover, suddenly gleams.

This battalion's camp is also being gradually made comfortable. True, it is more difficult for them. It is a remote region, many bridges have been blown up and are still in the process of being restored. Shots can often be heard at night.

"Do you want to take a walk?" Toedorovich suggested unexpectedly. "I will check the guard, for the last time." We left the tent. Finding his way confidently in the darkness, Teodorovich walked ahead. Three times sentries hailed us. Then the path went uphill. "Damn this darkness," I said angrily, stumbling on a stone yet again. "No matter," Teodorovich reassured me. "The moon will be up and it will be like broad daylight." "And what is the best thing for protection?" "The best thing?" I could hear the smile in his voice. "The best thing is to stay home drinking tea."

We stopped. The moon was not yet up, but a kind of presentiment of light was already spreading in the sky. Somewhere below us was our camp. Somewhere to the left, behind the hills, was a small town. I had been there in the daytime--a maze of narrow streets, houses with flat roofs with grass growing on them, poplars in enclosed yards....

"I have experienced a great deal already," Teodorovich said. "But for me the last 6 months have been a reward.... No, wait," he interrupted himself, as if wanting to forestall a possible objection. "What I mean is.... Exercises, alerts, duties, checks, movements.... An officer's life. But when you suddenly sense so clearly that all is not in vain, that we have a strong, reliable army--surely that is a reward!"

A smooth, cold light began to bathe the mountains. The distant, snow-covered peaks shone blue, complex tints of color played on the nearby, rounded hills. We walked hurriedly to the top of the hill, where the combat outposts were located.

SOVIET ENVOY BRIEFS THAI ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON AFGHANISTAN

BK040204 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] A senior official of the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok said yesterday the Soviet Union was ready to send troops into any country if requested by its government, according to the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Briefing the committee on the situation in Afghanistan, Counsellor Oleg A. Yershov said his government had on more than 10 occasions despatched armies into foreign countries to "protect their governments and preserve their democracy."

Afghanistan was also one of these countries, Yershov was quoted as saying by Lt Gen Chan Angsuchot of the committee.

Yershov reportedly told the committee that the Afghan Government had requested the Soviet Union for military assistance 14 times before it decided to send in its troops.

The Soviet envoy also dismissed accusations that the Soviet Union was occupying Afghanistan, saying that the Afghan Government was still being run by the Afghan people.

"If we had ever wanted to occupy the country we could have done it 62 years ago," Chan quoted Yershov as saying.

Yershov and representatives of the Pakistan Embassy in Bangkok were invited by the committee for a briefing on the present situation in Afghanistan. The Pakistani Embassy, however, postponed its scheduled briefing on the grounds that necessary related documents were not ready.

The Soviet representative, in answering a question during the one and a half-hour briefing, said as soon as the Soviet Union withdrew its troops from Afghanistan, that country would likely fall victim to imperialist countries.

"The countries which voted for us to withdraw our troops from Afghanistan might not have the right reason," Yershov said of the resolution of the UN General Assembly calling on Russia to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

Yershov, Chan said, insisted that the American trade embargo against the Soviet Union did not make his country suffer.

He also charged the U.S. of attempting since the end of World War II to use Afghanistan as a springboard to invade Russia, according to Chan.

Yershov sidestepped a question on how much the Soviet Union was paying to support the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

He reportedly said his country extended an assistance worth around 85 million rubles (3,400 million baht) to the Kampuchean Government last year and another 180 million rubles this year (7,200 million baht) in foods and medicines.

"But nothing on arms," he reportedly said.

Chan said the committee was particularly interested in the Afghanistan situation because of its similarity to the situation in Kampuchea.

HO CHI MINH MEMORIAL TABLET INAUGURATED IN MOSCOW

OW291639 Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 29--A memorial tablet for President Ho Chi Minh was inaugurated on May 27 at Number 1 of Kalinin Boulevard in Moscow where the late president worked for the Comintern during 1923-1924.

The inaugural ceremony was held jointly by the Moscow CPS Committee, the city soviet, and the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Association. The tablet bears the inscription: "President Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding activist of the international communist movement and national liberation movement, the founder of the Communist Party of Vietnam, worked at this house during 1923-1924."

The ceremony was also attended by Hoang Quoc Tinh, chairman of the Commission for Finance and Management of the VCP Central Committee, now on a friendship visit to the Soviet Union, and Ta Huu Canh, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Vietnamese Embassy.

Speaking on the occasion, R.F. Dementyeva, member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Moscow party committee, praised President Ho Chi Minh's great service to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle as well as to the building and fostering of the everlasting friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

SKVORTSOV REVIEWS PHOMUIHAN BOOK ON LAO REVOLUTION

LD041413 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 June 1980 publishes on page 5 under the headline "Stages of the Lao Revolution" a 1,000-word V. Skvortsov review of a book by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of Laos, entitled "The Revolution in Laos: Some Basic Lessons and the Main Tasks" [revolyutsiya v laose: neokotoryye osnovnyye uroki i glavnyye zadachi], Moscow Political Literature Publishing House, 1980. The review discusses Phomvihan's account of the party's role in the years leading up to the 1975 rising and in the country's subsequent economic development and foreign policy.

HUNGARIAN ACADEMICIAN ON SOVIET SCIENTIFIC TIES

ID041109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 80 p 4

[Article by F. Marta, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Presidium and chairman of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Intercosmos Council: "USSR-Hungary: Cooperation Increases Strength"]

[Text] Budapest--Last fall Hungarian scientists celebrated the 30th anniversary of the signing of an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic. The results of that cooperation were summarized at ceremonies and scientific sessions. The conclusion was that the regular and constantly expanding ties with Soviet science and the utilization of the fruits of those ties have led to fundamental and decisive changes in the development of Hungarian science and technology.

In the first stage of our cooperation Soviet aid was the main ingredient, while in the latter stage it has been the recommendations of Soviet scientists and experts. These two stages and the disinterested support given us by our Soviet colleagues created the conditions for moving on to a third stage characterized by mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation. In a number of scientific spheres Hungarian scientists are now full and equal partners with their Soviet colleagues.

An important step in organizing mutual relations between us was the creation in February 1964 of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, within whose framework operates the permanent Subcommittee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Working parties of this subcommittee coordinate joint research and development on more than 400 research topics. A special role is played by the agreement on cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences signed in 1957. Illustrative of the dynamism of creative ties is the fact that while in 1958, for example, the agreement made provision for joint research on a mere 7 research topics, in 1968 the number had risen to 47 and in 1976-1980 there were 79 research topics in the natural sciences and 82 in the social sciences.

A significant role is played in cooperation by three Hungarian-Soviet mixed commissions. One of them is the Solid-State Physics Commission.

Dealings with Soviet scientists are not confined to the natural sciences. Soviet-Hungarian scientific ties also created the prerequisites for Marxism-Leninism to become firmly established in Hungarian social science. It is in the social sciences sphere that the oldest Hungarian-Soviet academy mixed commission--the History Commission--works.

The creation of the Hungarian-Soviet Social Sciences Commission on our parties' initiative was a landmark. In addition to research work at the academy level it also coordinates cooperation between party scientific establishments and VUZes.

A major sphere of cooperation is the editing and publication of three scientific journals: PROBLEMY UPRAVLENIYA I TEORII INFORMATSII, SOOBSHCHENIYA PO KINETIKE I KATALIZU, and MATEMATICHESKIY ANALIZ.

Both Soviet and Hungarian scientific research plans are organically combined with fulfilling the CEMA countries' comprehensive program of socialist economic integration.

As to the most significant of the scientific research projects being carried out within the framework of the multilateral relations among scientists in the socialist countries, I would like to mention the Combined Nuclear Research Institute in Dubna, which enables scientists in the socialist countries, including Hungary, to use high-powered accelerators. [paragraph continues]

Around 50 Hungarian scientists are currently working in Dubna. The combined Nuclear Research Institute has in effect become one of Hungarian science's largest bases. In Hungary itself, at the Central Physics Research Institute's Nuclear Energy Institute, a temporary international research collective is successfully working to develop a nuclear reactor. This is a new and fruitful form of cooperation.

A rundown of multilateral cooperation would be incomplete without mentioning research topics important to technical progress such as "Scientific Questions of Computer Technology" and "Semiconductor Research" or our contribution to the work of the Minsk-based international center for further training of scientists specializing in heat exchange and mass transfer.

An extremely important step forward in the development of cooperation among the socialist countries' academies was a decision adopted by the academies' leaders in Moscow in February 1977. On the basis of this decision cooperation in the development, improvement and production of equipment needed for research work and for the automation of experiments was implemented much more specifically and purposefully.

This far from complete list gives some idea of the breadth of scientific and technical cooperation between us. The fruits of that cooperation are so numerous that it is impossible to list even the most important of them in this article. I will try to demonstrate them using a few examples.

With help from the Soviet Union such scientific sectors as nuclear physics and isotope technology have emerged and are now successfully developing in Hungary. Hungary's first nuclear reactor was built at the Central Physics Research Institute with the Soviet Union's active assistance. Without this assistance it would have been impossible to start scientific work, just as it would have been impossible to continue research without cooperating with Soviet scientists.

Joint work on the technology of laser reflectors and the creation of crystals for lasers, in the field of solid-state physics, on the cultivation of crystals and the use of powerful magnetic fields resulted in considerable successes. The Central Physics Research Institute received the first equipment for work on ion implantation from the Kurchatov Nuclear Research Institute. Improved versions are now being passed on to our Soviet partners.

Ties are developing in the sphere of agricultural science. New corn, sunflower and wheat hybrids have been jointly studied, and scientific principles for industrial breeding and battery farming of poultry and a technique for producing protein- and vitamin-rich meal from alfalfa have been elaborated. Interesting joint work is also under way in other fields.

In conclusion, a word about the successes in implementing the Intercosmos program. The work began with our scientists' participation in ground-based observations of artificial earth satellites and the reception of data relayed from orbit. The instruments needed for this were developed in accordance with our potential and capabilities. A number of significant results were successfully achieved in this sphere--for the use of data received from meteorological satellites, for example. Since 1968 we have been able to maintain continuous reception of satellite pictures of clouds and to process them in order to ensure that satellite data is immediately available to pilots at Budapest airport.

In addition to this research our scientists have begun designing instruments and equipment, especially electronic, for use aboard satellites in the Intercosmos series and research rockets. Throughout the last 10 years prominence has been given to the provision of backup for experiments carried out on board space apparatuses. A number of Hungarian-made instruments have already been used in space.

The experience of creating equipment capable of long and reliable service in space has enriched our designers and technologists and has been also extremely useful in solving tasks down on the ground. This is also true of work in the sphere of space research and of flight operations' medical support. It has resulted in methods and medicines which are used to a good effect to protect the organism against radiation and for radiation therapy, and in the diagnosis and treatment of defects of the vestibular apparatus.

Hungarian scientists also marked the preparations for the joint space flight of the Soviet and Hungarian Cosmonauts Valeriy Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas with the development of a number of innovations.

Hungary would not have been able to carry out on its own such an enormous program as that of space research. The USSR's fraternal assistance enabled us and the other socialist countries to participate directly in the study of space, to develop cooperation within the framework of the Intercosmos program and to make manned spaceflights with our Soviet colleagues.

The successes of more than 30 years of Soviet-Hungarian scientific cooperation are indisputable. On the basis of the substantial results achieved in that period we have defined the themes of future joint research. They are specific and purposeful and their fulfillment will play an important role in accelerating scientific and technical progress in both countries.

PRAVDA: CSSR'S FIRST NUCLEAR POWER STATION OPENS

LD040813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 80 p 5

[TASS report under the rubric "From the Socialist Countries": "A Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] Bratislava, 28 May--The CSSR's energy potential will be greatly increased by the first Czechoslovak nuclear power station near the city of Jaslovske Bohunice, which has now become fully operational. It was constructed with assistance and technical aid from the USSR.

A ceremonial meeting was held today to mark this important event, with the participation of Czechoslovak and Soviet specialists. A greetings message from G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, was read out, stressing the importance of fraternal cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR in all spheres of life.

The construction of the first Czechoslovak nuclear power station, M. Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, said at the meeting, is a shining example of the Soviet Union's assistance in developing the CSSR's national economy. He expressed cordial gratitude to the USSR Government and the Soviet people for the help in constructing this project.

A firm basis for the all-round development of the republic's national economy, the speaker stressed, is provided by the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the CSSR and the USSR, signed in May 1970, which helps in successfully resolving the most important questions in the Czechoslovak economy and promotes the deepening of collaboration between the two fraternal states. He stated that Soviet experience will be used extensively in the construction of the second nuclear power station.

The participants in the meeting greeted with great enthusiasm the cordial congratulations of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in connection with the completion of the construction and startup of the nuclear power station in the CSSR! The congratulations were conveyed to the working people by V.N. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The successful construction of Czechoslovakia's nuclear power pioneer is the result of the high professional skill, great organizational and political work, selfless labor and creative initiative of all who took part in the construction work, he said. Extensive socialist competition in honor of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist occupiers made it possible to achieve outstanding work indicators. Fraternal Soviet-Czechoslovak collaboration will continue to expand.

TALKS RESULT IN USSR-CSSR NUCLEAR POWER ACCORD

LD041531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Talks End"]

[Text] Prague, 30 May--Soviet-Czechoslovak talks on cooperation in the sphere of nuclear energy, in which a Soviet delegation headed by V.N. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and a Czechoslovak delegation headed by J. Simon, deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, took part, ended here today.

A protocol was signed on the results of the talks. The document makes provision for the further deepening of cooperation in the construction of new nuclear power stations in Czechoslovakia and the development of specialization and production-sharing between the two countries in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations.

GDR'S SCHUERER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY TIKHONOV

LD042230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] A GDR delegation headed by Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow on 4 June to take part in the 26th session of the intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. At the airport the delegation was met by Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and other officials.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS BELGRADE ANNOUNCEMENT OF CARTER VISIT

LD041547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch from IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Ardatovskiy: "Yugoslavia--Upcoming Visit," from "World Today" roundup compiled by Yu. Romanov]

[Text] It has been announced in Belgrade that U.S. President J. Carter will pay an official visit to Yugoslavia 24-25 June 1980. The invitation dates from spring 1978, correspondent V. Ardatovskiy reports. There was talk here of a visit to Yugoslavia by the U.S. President during his upcoming European tour at the time of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito's funeral, Carter's absence from which was appraised extremely negatively by the local public.

UK ASSENTING TO U.S. WISH FOR EXPANDED DIEGO GARCIA BASE

ID041018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 3 Jun 80

[From the "International Diary" Program, presented by Igor Charikov]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Brown and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher have reached agreement in London on expansion of the American military base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. It means that, in addition to the military equipment and weaponry already there, tanks, amphibious vehicles, artillery and other equipment specially designed for the quick reaction corps will be deployed on the island. London did not object to the Pentagon's applications to lard the island with weaponry and thus turn it into a springboard for predatory operations in nearby areas. The present Conservative government obediently repeats the words pronounced in the White House and willingly supports the aggressive course of the United States.

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP MEETING OPENS IN NORWAY

LD031006 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Oslo, June 3, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Petrov writes:

A two-day meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group is opening today in Bodo, a town in northern Norway. It is attended by the defence ministers of 12 member-countries of the North Atlantic bloc. Such meetings of the leaders of the military departments of the NATO countries are always shrouded in top secrecy. This time, the Nuclear Planning Group is meeting at the closely guarded airforce base in Bodo. The agenda is kept in deep secret.

Returning to the Brussels meeting of other military agencies of NATO, the local press, however, draws the conclusion in Bodo, [they] will discuss the program, adopted in December last, under United States pressure, for the deployment of new medium-range American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The deployment of these qualitatively new weapons will change the present balance of forces, will create a new military-strategic situation on the European Continent and will step up the arms race in the world. The preparation for the manufacture of neutron weapons, continuing in the United States, will lead to the same consequences. This causes serious misgivings and anxiety in many West European countries including the leading quarters of those countries.

4 June Session

ID041822 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Oslo, June 4, TASS--The Nuclear Planning Group--one of the leading bodies of the NATO military bloc, is completing its session today in the small Norwegian town of Bodo. The session is attended by defence ministers of most countries represented in the group.

The session was opened by U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown who made a report on the "strategic situation in Europe", "the main directions" for the use of nuclear weapons and choice of targets to be hit among others by the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. This was also the topic of the statement of Supreme Commander of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, General B. Rogers. Although as usual the session of the Nuclear Planning Group deliberated in secrecy, Washington's representatives, judging by press reports, insisted that the stationing in Western Europe of the new nuclear missiles should be given priority over all other NATO's military programs.

In this connection the newspapers cite a statement by the official spokesman for the U.S. delegation in Bodo to the effect that already in the coming months decision will be taken with regard to the sites for the stationing of missile-nuclear means in Great Britain and Italy. These countries will be the first countries where new U.S. cruise missiles are to be deployed.

Another chief item on the session's agenda was the question of the production of nuclear chemical weapons by the NATO countries. According to the British DAILY TELEGRAPH, there can be no doubt that the session discussed the question of the possibilities of the North Atlantic bloc, in the field of offensive chemical weapons. However, the newspaper stressed, for quite obvious reasons this is not likely to be confirmed officially.

Antonov Commentary

LD041754 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 4, TASS--TASS commentator Konstantin Antonov writes:

A further intensification of the missile and nuclear arms race in Europe and the working out of dangerous plans to produce offensive chemical weapons--this is the substance of decisions taken by the two-day session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group held in the Norwegian town of Bodo.

Ignoring the demands of broad world public to suspend implementation of NATO's Brussels decision on stationing in Western Europe new U.S. nuclear missiles, as well as the appeal of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries to hold negotiations on missile-nuclear, medium-range weapons, defence ministers of 12 countries of the North Atlantic alliance have decided, under a massive pressure from overseas, to speed up implementing this dangerous decision. As is known, the decision provides for deployment in Western Europe of almost 600 Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles trained on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

Preparations for the deployment in the Western part of the continent of new U.S. missiles already proceeds at full pace. As was reported in Bodo by the spokesman for the U.S. delegation, during the coming two months sites will be determined for the emplacement of U.S. cruise missiles in Britain and Italy, two countries with a very high population density.

The Pentagon's boss Harold Brown and the Supreme Commander of NATO's Allied Forces in Europe U.S. General Bernard Rogers with the active support from British Defence Secretary Francis Pym have been engaged in some very hard arms-twisting with regard to representatives of Belgium and the Netherlands to make them join in the implementation of the NATO missile-nuclear plans. Judging by the evidence available, the pressure with regard to Belgium has been successful. It goes without saying that the reasons with junior partners was not without references, usual in such cases, to the alleged desire of the Soviet Union to obtain a "missile-nuclear superiority."

Once again, the myth about a "Soviet military threat" has been used by the Americans in order to draw the allies into implementing its dangerous plans to produce offensive chemical weapons, including the so-called binary shells (which, according to press reports, was also discussed at the session in Bodo). And as usual, a particular zeal in complying with the orders from overseas has been displayed by the British Conservative Government which has already embarked on broad preparations for chemical warfare. All this, incidentally, is taking place at a time when Geneva is serving host to the continuing Soviet-American negotiations on a joint proposal on a general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and destroying the stockpiles of such weapons: Thus, the results of the NATO meeting in Bodo attest to the clear desire of the bloc's leaders to continue, against the dictates of reason and the vital interests of the peoples, to pursue further the extremely dangerous course of military confrontation and arms race.

ANNIVERSARY OF ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

Brezhnev Message

LD041405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Ishan Sabric Caglayangil, acting president of the Turkish Republic:

On behalf of the Soviet people and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on my own account I send wholehearted congratulations to the friendly Turkish people, the Turkish Grand National Assembly and you personally in connection with the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries.

The relations of friendship and good neighborliness between the Soviet Union and Turkey are based on the foundation laid by V.I. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, and Kemal Ataturk, the creator of the new Turkey. The strict observance in our relations of the principles of equal rights, respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs creates conditions for the further successful development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Turkey. I voice the conviction that the relations of friendship and good neighborliness between the USSR and Turkey will continue to strengthen in the interests of the Soviet and Turkish peoples.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Kosygin Message

LD041407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Suleyman Demirel, prime minister of the Turkish Republic:

In connection with a notable date--the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Turkey--I send you sincere congratulations, Mr Prime Minister.

We note with satisfaction that Soviet-Turkish relations, which have been further developed in recent years, have acquired a stable nature in the interests of the two countries. I should like to voice the conviction that the developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Turkey will serve as an effective contribution to the consolidation of peace and international security.

I take this opportunity to wish you good health, and successes and prosperity to the Turkish people.

[Signed] A. Kosygin

Good Ties 'Despite' NATO Membership

LD041017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 80 p 5

[Article by P. Matrosov pegged to the 2 June 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Turkish diplomatic relations: "Following the Course of Good Neighborliness"]

[Excerpt] Today mutually advantageous technical and economic cooperation between our countries embraces very important national economic sectors--the metallurgical industry, oil refining, the chemical industry and others. Trade grows every year and has increased several times over in the recent period.

Soviet foreign policy is based on the unshakable principle of living in peace and being on friendly terms with all peoples. The relations of friendship, good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation established between our countries are striking evidence of the implementation of this principle.

The 1978 political document on the principles of good-neighborly and friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey confirmed the two countries' dedication to the cause of peace and strengthening international security and to the traditions of friendship and good neighborliness. Soviet people pay tribute to the fact that, despite Turkey's membership in the NATO bloc, the constant desire to improve relations with the Soviet Union and expand and strengthen businesslike cooperation between our countries has been a constant element of its national policy in recent years. This was confirmed by the Soviet-Turkish protocol, signed in April, whereby the state border runs across the dam under joint construction by the USSR and Turkey on the Akhuryan River. The construction of the dam will make it possible to irrigate thousands more hectares of land in the two countries.

Turkey's realistic stances in the international arena have always been and will be supported by the Soviet Union. The Soviet and Turkish peoples have a good basis for further broad mutually advantageous cooperation and for strengthening friendship and good neighborliness.

Moscow Soiree

LD041423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 June 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Dedicated to the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 2 June a soiree took place in Moscow, dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Turkey.

The speakers noted that the observance of the principles of equal rights, sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, which form the basis of the Soviet-Turkish relations, create the conditions for further developing mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

CALL FOR MIDEAST SETTLEMENT THROUGH 'COLLECTIVE EFFORTS'

LD041233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[L. Koryavin article under the rubric "On International Themes": "Specific Steps Are Necessary"]

[Text] Thunder clouds continue to loom over the Near East. Through the fault of Israel and its U.S. patrons, the situation in this region remains tense.

Time has shown the complete baselessness of the Camp David pact for the processes of a Near East settlement. What "peace" can there be when the main Near East problems remain unresolved?

The United States, as the "godfather" of the separate deal, is trying to secure advantages for itself from Camp David. It is seeking to use it in the implementation of its hegemonist goals. The United States is turning to the overt assertion of its military presence in the Near East and the regions of Asia and Africa surrounding it. The Persian Gulf is literally brimming over with an armada of U.S. warships. The U.S. military has already embarked on the creation of military bases on the territories of Israel and Egypt.

The complication of the international situation, including the Near East situation, is causing deep concern among the world's peace-loving forces. During the Soviet leader's meetings and talks with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY, who was on an official friendly visit to the USSR, a special point was made of the dangerous nature of the aggressive U.S. course in the Near and Middle East region, where Washington is seeking to strengthen its military strategic positions, develop a network of military bases and cobble together aggressive blocs.

People in the West now are beginning to think increasingly about the pernicious consequences to which the aggressive U.S. course in the Near and Middle East could lead. The participants in the Paris colloquium--politicians and public figures representing various political trends--expressed themselves in favor of an all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict. Reports have come in that the European U.S. allies intend to hold a meeting and come out with a definite initiative regarding the Near East. In this connection political commentators point to the need for such an act to be of a constructive nature and aimed at achieving a full settlement in the Near East, including the satisfaction of the Palestinians' legitimate rights.

Washington's reaction is indicative. An outcry, reminiscent of a gendarme's order was heard from across the Atlantic, together with "warnings," to put it mildly to the allies.

Washington's policy is encountering growing condemnation in the Arab world, where the alleged "champions" of Islam have given themselves away by openly supporting Israel, which is pursuing a policy of genocide with respect to the Muslim population of the occupied territories. Broad world public circles resolutely condemn the Near East course steered by Washington, which is arbitrarily declaring entire zones of the world to be its notorious zones of "vital interests" and invading them with its armed formations.

The world's peace-loving forces demand an end to the protracted fuss with the anti-Arab policy of separate deals. They believe the time has come to direct the business of a Near East settlement into the sole correct channel--onto the path of collective efforts by all interested sides including, of course, the PLO.

That is the logic of the events which are developing. That is the requirement of the times.

REPORTS ON IRANIAN-IRAQI BORDER CLASHES CITED

LD041034 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 4, TASS--According to the Iranian news agency PARS, armed incidents between Iranian and Iraqi troops are continuing on the Iranian-Iraqi border. Quoting a spokesman for the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces, the agency reports that throughout the past 24 hours "the Iraqi troops thrice attacked the positions of the Iranian troops" in the regions of the towns of Qasr-e Shirin and Ilam, as well as the Iranian gendarmerie posts of Rafsanjan Darkhor, Baradar-Aziz, Dabandjok, Qal-eh-Sifid and Baba-Hadi. The report indicates that in the course of the clashes both sides used heavy artillery, ranks and mortars.

Baghdad, June 4, TASS--The Iraqi news agency INA distributed a statement by a spokesman for the Iraqi border troops. It says that during the past days the Iranian side undertook several provocative actions with regard to Iraq on the Iraqi-Iranian border, which compelled the Iraqi border guards to take retaliatory measures. The statement indicates, in particular, that the Iranian side subjected to firing from guns and anti-tank means the Iraqi border posts in the sector of Zurbatiyah in Wasit Province and in sector Hanakin in Diyala Province. The Iraqi border troops, the statement points out, returned the fire and suppressed the Iranian artillery.

QOTBZADEH, TEHRAN PAPER ON PROBLEM OF HOSTAGES

LD041520 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 4, TASS--Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iranian minister of foreign affairs, stated in an interview with the newspaper LE MATIN that the problem of the U.S. hostages should be settled as soon as possible and peacefully. According to him, the problem is nearing its resolution. "From now on," the Iranian minister said, "the consideration of the question of the hostages will be tackled by the Iranian parliament."

Tehran, June 4, TASS--The newspaper DONYA reported that the consideration of the problem of the U.S. hostages is to be started in the Iranian parliament not earlier than November 4, i.e. virtually after the presidential elections in the USA. According to the newspaper, parliament has no Ayatollah Komeynis instructions to consider the problem of the hostages as the first-priority task [sentence as received]. "The deputies are at first to discuss such urgent matters as endorsement of a state budget and some other problems of paramount importance," DONYA writes.

START OF TEHRAN TRIAL FOR FORMER NAVAL COMMANDER

LD041310 Moscow in English 1302 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 4, TASS--A trial has opened here of former Commander of the Iranian Navy Admiral Mahmoud Alavi. He was arrested after the "Moslem Students--Followers of the Imam's Course" had discovered in the U.S. Embassy building in Tehran documents testifying to his ties with the U.S. special services. The students said that the name of the commander of the navy was on the list of those, who passed on classified information to the U.S. Embassy.

CPSU GREETS SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONFERENCE

LD041019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 80 p 1

[CPSU Central Committee message "To the Fifth Syrian Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] Dear comrades, the CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the delegates of the fifth conference of the SCP. The development of events in the world, including in the Near and Middle East, indicates that imperialism, whatever tricks it resorts to, cannot, despite its attempts, obstruct the consolidation of autonomous [samostoyatelnykm], independent [nezavisimyk] states established after the defeat of colonialism and cannot obstruct the cause of social progress. At the same time, imperialism is making all-out efforts to change the balance of power to its advantage with the revival of the atmosphere of cold war, by increasing international tension and by expanding the arms race. The imperialists are increasing their attacks against the national liberation movement in an endeavor to continue the neo-colonialist exploitation of the peoples of developing countries and their national resources.

The Syrian Arab Republic actively calls for the unity of patriotic forces in the Arab world and firmly confronts the Israeli aggression and the anti-Arab intrigues of U.S. imperialism, intrigues of which the shameful Camp David deal was one manifestation. Syria is thus subjected to the especial pressures of the imperialists and their accomplices, who are crudely interfering in its internal affairs, resorting to terror and sabotage in order to undermine the existing regime and threatening fresh aggression.

In these conditions, the cohesion of the ranks of the SCP, the B'ath Arab Socialist Party and other anti-imperialist forces in Syria, which have been united in the Progressive Nationalist Front and which defend national independence, the country's sovereignty and the progressive achievements of its people and struggle for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, is being implemented.

Your conference is called upon to consolidate the ideological, political and organizational unity of the party, on whose basis the communists will be able to strive with increasing success to implement these objectives and defend the interests of the working class, the peasants and all Syrian working people.

We are confident that the fifth conference will play an important role in the activity of the SCP, which has always been full of the spirit of patriotism and internationalism. The fifth conference will further enhance the reputation of your party in the international communist movement, for whose unity and solidarity it consistently struggles. The Soviet people point with satisfaction to the deepening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria and to the important contribution of the SCP to its development. The Soviet people express solidarity with the friendly Syrian people, who are waging a brave struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. We wish you, dear comrades, fruitful work and solution of the tasks facing the conference in the interest of the successful struggle of the Syrian communists and all the progressive forces in the country, of the basic interests of the people, for peace, democracy and social progress. Long live the SCP, long live friendship and cooperation between the Syrian and the Soviet peoples and between the CPSU and the SCP.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

SYRIAN RELIGION MINISTER VIEWS USSR VISIT

LF022104 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 2 Jun 80

["Minister Muhammad al-Khatib: 'The Soviet Union: A Friend of Arabs'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 2, TASS--"Soviet-Arab friendship is the beacon of humaneness and humanism, which illuminates the way towards peace in the whole world". This is how minister of Awqaf [Religious Trusts] of the Syrian Arab Republic Muhammad al-Khatib appreciates the significance of friendship which binds the people of the Soviet Union and the Arab countries. Muhammad al-Khatib led a Moslem delegation who stayed in the Soviet Union as guests at the invitation of the chairman of the Ecclesiastical Board of Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhana. The visit, which lasted for about a fortnight, ended today. Apart from Moscow the guests visited Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and also Leningrad.

The head of the delegation in his leave-taking interview told the representatives of the press that the trip was very fruitful. The members of the delegation met with Moslems at mosques and ecclesiastical schools; they held the Friday prayer in Samarkand and Moscow.

"Our meeting were cordial. We discussed many issues, including questions of preservation of peace, since Islam is the faith of peace and love", said Muhammad al-Khatib.

Sharing the impressions of the life of the Moslems in the USSR, the minister has said: "I think there would be nothing new if I say that Soviet Moslems have full freedom of performing the religious rites".

Touching upon the question of the Soviet Union's support of Arab peoples in their struggle for the earliest settlement of the Middle East problems, Muhammad al-Khatib has said: "We in our country are confident that the main danger to peace comes from American imperialism. Our task is to oppose the designs of imperialism and Zionism which took lands from the Palestinian people, which usurped its rights. We know that American imperialist propaganda pounces upon the Soviet Union since it comes out in support of the Moslems, and American imperialist propaganda resorts to all sorts of fabrications with the only aim--to split and weaken the peace forces. The Soviet Union is a friend of the Moslems, a friend of the Arabs," the minister stressed. "The Soviet Union's policy fully refutes the inventions of Western propaganda".

The minister expressed gratitude to the Soviet people, the Soviet Government and Leonid Brezhnev personally for the efficient support of the struggle of the Arab peoples of the Middle East, which come out for comprehensive and complete settlement of problems in the Middle East.

'FRONTLINE STATES' SUMMIT ENDS IN LUSAKA

LD031024 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Lusaka, June 3, TASS--The frontline states ended a meeting here to discuss the situation in Namibia which is illegaly occupied by racialist South Africa. The meeting was attended by Presidents of Zambia--Kenneth Kaunda, Tanzania--Julius Nyerere, Botswana--Seretse Khama, Mozambique--Samora Machel, Angola--Jose Eduardo dos Santos, as well as Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe and President of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) Sam Nujoma.

Addressing journalists after the talks, Julius Nyerere said that the participants in the meeting had again reaffirmed their complete support for the only true representative of the Nambian people, SWAPO, and U.N. initiatives on the liberation of Namibia. He stressed that South Africa continued to put obstacles to implementing the U.N. Security Council resolutions on Namibia.

The Namibian people, Julius Nyerere said, have a full right to elect a government which they like. The frontline states, therefore, appeal to all international organizations to support the implementation of the U.N. plan. He said that the frontline states were prepared for talks on accelerating Namibia's liberation in the same way as they had helped the people of Zimbabwe win their independence.

KIRSANOV SEES 'RISK' IN PLANS FOR W. AFRICA DEFENSE PACT

LD041629 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition 30 May 80 p 4

[V. Kirsanov commentary: "To the Detriment of Unity"]

[Text] The fifth conference of heads of states and governments of the West African Economic Community (CEAO) has ended in Lome, capital of Togo. As distinct from previous meetings, the main question on the agenda this time was not the region's economic problems but discussion of the question of concluding an agreement on nonaggression and CEAO mutual defense. The draft for this agreement was prepared at a meeting of ministers of foreign affairs, defense, finance and economy and also chiefs of general staff of the 16 countries of the community, which preceded the conference.

The idea of the West African countries concluding a military agreement is not new. It was advocated back in Dakar last year at the fourth conference of the community's heads of states and governments.

The initiators of the agreement proposed creating on the basis of the existing economic organization a unified command staff and joint regional forces, and in order to ensure their effectiveness they proposed standardizing armaments and providing for the holding of staff command exercises and joint military maneuvers.

As the Benin Radio "Voice of the Revolution" noted at one time, this idea did not receive the approval of the member countries at that time. Primarily its opponents expressed serious doubts about the very orientation of the proposed pact. They declared that the talk about the creation of a defensive organization, concealed the fact the intention of knocking together a repressive apparatus against the progressive forces in the region.

Africa, politicians from a number of countries noted, is strong through its unity and its joint struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism. The creation of what is in effect a military organization separate from the OAU would without doubt cause unjustifiable harm both to this all-African organization and to the interests of preserving and consolidating the independence of African countries. An Africa divided into individual groupings would become easy prey for the imperialist countries, which might exploit these groupings for its own neocolonial ends. Such a military grouping would without any doubt become the object of intrigues on the part of the imperialist powers, which are striving to preserve seats of tension in southern Africa, and conservative regimes. (F. Bissoko), the republic of Mali's representative, frankly declared, as reported by AFP, that a defense pact "would lead to the conclusion of other facts.... Africa would be assisting in its own...new colonial conquest...."

In the countries of the African Continent which since gaining independence have begun tackling the problems of economic independence there is a strong conviction that building the national economy and struggling against neocolonialism in the social and economic spheres are two sides of the same process. The realization that isolated actions against economic dependence are ineffective increased attempts by African countries to organize a collective rejection of neocolonialism. An example of this kind of association for collective opposition was the formation in 1975 of the CEAO, created in the main for economic ends. But it is one thing to have regional associations aimed at developing the economy and extending and consolidating trade and economic relations and another to attempt to create an exclusive military organization of a number of countries aloof from the political unification of the whole of Africa. The risk connected with these plans is obvious.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS BODYUL REMARKS ON VISIT TO CUBA

LD031341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Common Aims"]

[Text] Havana--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission and first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, was in Cuba 23 through 29 May. During its stay in the country the Soviet delegation met with Raul Roa, member of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Power, and deputies of the republic's supreme legislative organ. The Soviet parliamentarians made a tour of a number of regions of the Island of Freedom. They were also received by Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and minister of justice.

Before taking off for Moscow the head of the Soviet parliamentary delegation told IZVESTIYA and TASS correspondents in Havana Yev. Bay and O. Kolsenikov:

"Our delegation was in Cuba on the invitation of the republic's National Assembly of the People's Power. This was the first visit by USSR Supreme Soviet deputies since the creation of people's power organs in Cuba in 1976. It is our joint conviction that the visit will promote the further development of interparliamentary ties between the two countries.

"During the trip we familiarized ourselves with the activity of the elected people's assemblies. In their turn Cuban deputies displayed lively interest in the USSR. Cuba's electoral system, which is based on the firm Leninist principles of socialist democracy, coincides in many respects with election practice in the USSR. This is determined by the unity of the two countries' aims, their common system and the genuine spiritual proximity of our peoples.

"Cuba's successes in socialist building, in particular in the sphere of planning and the training of skilled cadres, greatly impressed us. At the same time the Cuban comrades did not conceal existing difficulties from us. They said that much must be done to increase labor productivity and strengthen production and financial discipline.

"Broad preparations have now been launched all over the country for the Second PCC Congress. The Cuban people are preparing to great the party congress-planned for December--with new labor achievements. The Cubans' ardent enthusiasm can be sensed literally everywhere these days.

"On visiting enterprises and talking with workers and peasants, we constantly sensed the Cuban people's warm gratitude and love toward Lenin's motherland. Relying on fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Cuba looks to the future confidently. Under the Communist Party's leadership its people are achieving more and more new successes in socialist building. The international prestige of the Island of Freedom is increasing from year to year."

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation left for home on 29 May. It was seen off at the capital's Jose Marti International Airport by R. Roa, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Power, and other Cuban officials, as well as V.I. Vorontnikov, USSR ambassador to Cuba.

GRENADA DELEGATION VISITS USSR, TALKS WITH PONOMAREV

LD041529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Grenadan Delegation in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] A delegation of Grenada's ruling party--the New Jewel Movement--headed by B. Coard, first deputy Leader of the party and deputy prime minister of The Grenada People's Revolutionary Government, was in the USSR 23-30 May.

A meeting was held at the CPSU Central Committee between the delegation and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and A.S. Chernyayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

During their discussion it was pointed out that in recent years the Caribbean and Central America have become an important center of the anti-imperialist struggle. The triumph of the revolution in Grenada, the overthrow of the reactionary dictatorship in Nicaragua, the upsurge in the revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle in El Salvador and the successes of progressive forces in other states to testify to the determination of the peoples of this region to finally free themselves from foreign imperialist domination, to achieve full independence and to carry out broad socioeconomic transformations.

U.S. imperialism is unwilling to consider the wishes of the peoples of the Caribbean countries and, in an attempt to maintain its domination, is stepping up its military presence in the Caribbean and resorting to a policy of threats and destabilization of progressive regimes. Both sides condemned the hostile campaign currently being waged by U.S. imperialism against socialist Cuba and its subversive activities against the democratic governments of Grenada, Jamaica and other progressive states.

The CPSU representatives expressed solidarity with the struggle of the people of Grenada who, under the national revolutionary government's guidance, have embarked on a course of socialist orientation in the development of their country. After the victory of the revolution Grenada entered the international arena with its own independent and principled policy and consistently speaks out against imperialist expansion and aggression, and its ties with the national liberation movement and the socialist states are growing stronger.

The representatives of the CPSU and of Grenada's New Jewel Movement noted the importance of the vigorous efforts by the socialist community countries, all peace-loving states and all democratic parties and social forces to preserve and consolidate detente and to curb the arms race and the aggressive intrigues of the forces of imperialism. The establishment of lasting peace accords with the interests of all peoples.

The representatives of the CPSU and of Grenada's New Jewel Movement Party expressed satisfaction with the establishment of ties between the two parties and discussed specific questions relating to the future development of those ties.

The discussion at the CPSU Central Committee took place in a comradely atmosphere.

The Grenadan delegation had meetings and talks at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, the USSR Central Union of Consumer Societies, the AUCCTU and Soviet public organizations.

The delegation laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum.

CHERNENKO REMARKS AT CHELYABINSK AWARD CEREMONY

LD031509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 80 p 2

[TASS report on speech by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 29 May ceremony presenting Order of Lenin to the city of Chelyabinsk]

[Text] On behalf of the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government and on behalf of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally K.U. Chernenko cordially congratulated the meeting's participants and all the working people of the city of Chelyabinsk on the highest motherland award--the Order of Lenin.

Your city, the speaker went on to say, has been decorated in the year of the 50th anniversary of the institution of the Order of Lenin. There is a profound symbolic connection between these two events: As it were, the result of the path traveled in the last 50 years--from the 1st 5-Year Plan to the 10th--is being summed up.

Special meaning and significance is also imparted to this event by the fact that the Order of Lenin has been awarded to the city in the year when Soviet people and all progressive mankind have celebrated the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth.

The upsurge and swift flowering of the economy of the Urals, Chelyabinsk included, are linked with the name of V.I. Lenin. Noting the tremendous ore reserves in the Urals, V.I. Lenin wrote: "The exploitation of this natural wealth using the latest equipment will provide the basis for unprecedented progress by production forces."

The whole face of a once-provincial city has changed beyond recognition during the years of Soviet power. Today's Chelyabinsk, with is population of more than 1 million, is one of the country's biggest industrial and cultural centers.

The history of Chelyabinsk greatly resembles the history of dozens more of our cities. Nevertheless, Chelyabinsk has its own special, unique destiny. Its swift dash into the 20th century began with the march of working people's industry.

Chelyabinsk was granted the honorable and crucial role of being one of the main advanced posts of the country's industrialization. A number of enterprises of the new, socialist industry were commissioned in the city during the first 5-year plans. It is with special emotion and pride that we recall the birth of the Chelyabinsk tractor plant--a most important technical base for the collectivization of agriculture. Its name ranks with other great construction projects of those unforgettable years: Dneproges and Magnitka, Uralmash and the Turkestan-Siberian Railroad, the Kuznetskiy metallurgical combine and the Gorkiy truck plant. But the CHT [Chelyabinsk tractor plant] trademark, known throughout the country, has become, as it were, a symbol of the might of the tractor popularly called the Urals Hercules.

Addressing the tractor builders 2 June 1933, M.I. Kalinin, who was attending the celebrations to mark the commissioning of the plant, stressed: "Your plant is in the public eyes....your work, both successes and problems will be watched throughout the world.... It is essential...for everyone working in the tractor plant--not only the engineer or team leader, but even the person who sweeps the floor--to be aware of his responsibility."

Chelyabinsk's tractor builders responded by their deeds to the call to ensure the speediest startup of the plant, showing the whole world how Urals Bolsheviks can create powerful equipment!

Here, in this hall, K.J. Chernenko said, there are white-haired representatives of the glorious galaxy of heroes and shock workers of the first 5-year plans. Dear comrades, it was your callused hands that laid the first stones of the economic foundation of socialism. And the Order of Lenin being presented to the city today is your award too!

The labor exploit the people of Chelyabinsk accomplished during the Great Patriotic War will never fade from the people's memory, K.U. Chernenko continued. In the grim time of trial, when mortal danger loomed over the motherland, the Urals were turned into the backbone of the country's defense, a mighty arsenal for the Red Army.

Work in the rear for the front! Those short words constituted the essence and meaning of the city's life during wartime. For the working people of the rear the main line of resistance ran by the openhearth furnaces, the rolling mills and the conveyers. Everything for the front; everything for victory! It can be said with every justification that the front line ran through the people's hearts.

In the terrible year of forty-one an unusual new alloy was produced in Chelyabinsk, figuratively speaking. Its "components" were three of the country's major plants--the Chelyabinsk, Leningrad and Kharkov plants. Essentially there sprang up a city within a city, and the people gave it the austere and proud name of "Tankograd."

The Chelyabinsk tanks covered themselves in unfading glory in the battles near Moscow, on the Volga and in the Kursk Bulge and during the Berlin operation.

The Chelyabinsk working class underwent a grim test of strength during the war years. The words "thousander" and "shock frontline team" became the banner of the city's heroic working life.

But Chelyabinsk did not only forge the weapons. Like the whole country, it sent its best sons to the front.

On 9 May 1943, following the old Russian custom, the people of Chelyabinsk saw the soldiers of the Urals volunteer tank corps off on their way to martial exploits. A stern and moving note was struck by the words of the instructions with which the people of the south Urals sent off their volunteers:

"Our beloved sons and brothers, fathers and husbands!

"It is an old custom of ours in the Urals: When seeing their sons off to war, the people of the Urals gave them their instructions. And the sons of the Urals never departed from the people's instructions. The Urals have never blushed for or been ashamed of their sons' deeds. Their sons have never disgraced the age-old Russian glory.

"As we see you off to the battle against our Soviet motherland's ferocious enemy and give you our blessing, we also want to send you off with our instructions.... Do not forget: You and your vehicles are part of us, our blood, our ancient Urals good reputation, our fiery anger toward the enemy."

The tankmen responded to their instructions with an oath as firm as Urals granite. They carried and multiplied the fame of the gray Urals from the city walls of Orel to the capital of Czechoslovakia. [paragraph continues]

Their legendary T-34s were the first to burst into Prague and one such tank is frozen forever on a granite pedestal as a symbol of heroic labor, military valor, internationalism and the friendship of the peoples.

Our whole country and the fraternal socialist countries' working people have celebrated the 35th anniversary of the great victory. On this bright holiday we bow our heads and honor the memory of those who gave their lives in the mortal struggle against fascism in the name of the motherland's honor, freedom and independence, in the name of peace and socialism, in the name of life on earth.

Here in this hall, K.U. Chernenko said, there are representatives of the heroic wartime generation of people of Chelyabinsk. It was their sweat and blood that forged victory at the front and in the rear.

As we note the great contribution made by the city's working people to ensuring the rout of the German fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War, we address to you, dear comrades, expressions of the deepest gratitude and heartfelt thanks. And the Order of Lenin being presented to the city today is also your award.

The speaker went on to note that even today Chelyabinsk's working people are in the front line of communist building. They are making a weighty contribution to strengthening the country's economy and implementing the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and are persistently implementing the 25th CPSU congress decisions.

In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan R128 million-worth of above-plan output was sold [presumably, by Chelyabinsk]. The whole increase in production volumes was obtained by raising labor productivity. Fixed production capital increased by almost one-third in the city. Much work has been done to retool enterprises, renew the range of goods produced and improve output quality.

The social program envisaged by the city's long-term development plan for 1975-1980 is being constantly implemented. Much is being done to turn Chelyabinsk into a city with high standards in production and daily life.

The output produced by the hands of the descendants of the Urals craftsmen is not only well known in our country. It is sent to 66 countries of the world. And this is not only a cogent recommendation of the Chelyabinsk trademark, but also a graphic testimonial to the breadth of our economic ties.

Today, the orator continued, some people across the ocean are trying to play new variations on the old theme of employing "economic sanctions" against the Soviet Union. In this connection K.U. Chernenko recalled Lenin's remark: "We have seen enough threats, and threats much more serious than those of a trader who is going to slam the door....

"And if you gentlemen, representatives of the bourgeois states, want to have a little fun and...inform the whole world that 'we are going to put Russia to the test,' we shall see who comes out on top. We have already been tested, and tested not by words, not by trade, not by rubles, but by a club."

The speaker went on to say: When you consider the historical path traveled by the Soviet working class, even if you take only the last 15-20 years, you can clearly see the colossal changes that have taken place in its quantitative and qualitative composition and its entire spiritual makeup. Essentially a new type of worker has emerged in whose activity physical labor is increasingly combined with mental, engineering labor.

When we say "the modern worker," we naturally have in mind good vocational training, multifaceted knowledge and broad cultural horizons. But above all, there comes a high degree of class consciousness, collectivism, discipline, organization and proprietorial responsibility--not just for his own sector, but for the whole country.

Today an army of workers more than 400,000 strong works in Chelyabinsk's enterprises. This is a proven detachment--one of the biggest--of the Soviet working class that is worthily continuing its predecessors' revolutionary, combat and labor traditions.

As we note the successes achieved by Chelyabinsk's working people in economic and cultural building, K.U. Chernenko said, there is every reason to declare: the Order of Lenin being presented to the city today is also your award, dear comrades!

The speaker particularly stressed that the city party organization has been the inspirer and organizer of the profound changes that have taken place in Chelyabinsk over the years of Soviet power. Today too, as always, Chelyabinsk's communists are in front, in the most difficult, crucial sectors of communist building.

This year, K.U. Chernenko went on to say, is in many respects a special year in the life of our party and people. The focal tasks and ways and methods of implementing them are formulated with the utmost precision in the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions and in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum. The party has put forward the militant slogan of not merely fulfilling, but exceeding the plan targets and making the concluding year of the 5-year plan a year of shock, Lenin-style work.

The party's call has met with a wholehearted response in the hearts of millions and millions of Soviet people. And this is producing results. The plan for the first 4 months has been overfulfilled in terms of output sales, increased production and labor productivity in industry. If the present pace is maintained, it can be said with confidence that the planned heights will be scaled!

At the same time, K.U. Chernenko noted, the optimism with which we view the future certainly offers no grounds for complacency. It is particularly important today to focus efforts on the unresolved issues, investigate the situation in detail and bring into play all the available economic and political potential to ensure the successful completion of the 5-year plan.

On the whole Chelyabinsk's working people have begun 1980 well. However, individual enterprises in the city have failed to cope with the 4-month targets for production volume and output sales. The losses as a result of defective output are great in some places. Certain enterprises are being slow to switch to producing modern equipment and are failing to exploit available opportunities for increasing consumer goods output. Not everywhere is due attention paid to the questions of improving labor organization, mechanizing labor-intensive processes and reducing losses of worktime. Certain construction projects are considerably behindhand.

The struggle for high end results and for the fullest possible utilization of efficient factors for growth and of internal reserves is still not the core of every labor collective's work.

The Communist Party and its Central Committee, K.U. Chernenko went on to say, attach tremendous importance to improving labor collectives' organizational and educational role. The new Soviet Constitution enshrines in legislation a broad complex of rights and duties of labor collectives that ensure that they can take an effective part in discussing and deciding state, economic and social affairs and in working people's education.

The speaker particularly emphasized labor collectives' role in strengthening discipline, developing socialist competition and disseminating advanced forms and methods of work.

Discipline and initiative, he said, are two sides of the same coin, as it were. What we call a person's conscientiousness and responsibility ultimately boil down to these.

Extremely profound implications are contained in the simple words: readiness to answer with a clear conscience for the work entrusted to you! What lies behind them is nobility of thought, the everyday full delivery of spiritual and physical effort, inflexible will on the road toward achieving your goal. It is these qualities that mark out the front-runners in our country. It is not easy to instill them in oneself, for the task of giving a lead to people, in Lenin's words, "cannot be resolved by the heroism of a single impulse, but demands the most protracted, most persistent, most difficult heroism of mass and HUMDRUM [capitalized word published in boldface] work."

The inculcation of an honest attitude toward labor is the duty of every labor collective. This duty is doubled and trebled when it is a question of educating young people. It is precisely in the labor collective that professional experience, skill and the habit of working conscientiously are passed on from one generation to the next.

The mentor movement provides a vivid manifestation of the continuity of generations of the working class in our country. "Mentor" is what people in our country have always called those who passed on their knowledge and experience to young people and "put them on the right path." This age-old Russian word smacks of tremendous emotional wealth and generosity! Today this wonderful and noble movement is a mighty lever making it possible to raise young people's vocational training and communist education to new heights.

As a rule, the labor collective, its opinion and its influence play the decisive role in strengthening discipline and molding an active life stance in people. Its role in the questions of production management and in deciding extremely important state affairs is equally important. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on improving planning and the economic mechanism open up great opportunities on this scope.

The party organization always has been, is and will be the political nucleus of the labor collective. We often compare primary party organizations to mighty roots whereby the party extends into the very midst of the masses, K.U. Chernenko said. And that is natural. Feeding the party from the depths of the people's life, they give it energy, experience and knowledge of the requirements of social development. On the other hand, the party directly implements its policy via primary organizations and combines it with the living creativity of the masses.

Under present conditions the center of party work is increasingly shifting to the production sectors, to teams, shifts and the links that constitute the foundation of the entire production organism. In this connection the role of shop organizations and party groups is increasing steadily. After all, they are the closest to people and operate where the great concepts of politics and economics are translated into the language of practical work, where people's ideological standpoints, attitude to labor and moral qualities are primarily instilled in them.

The communist is the party's political warrior. His supreme duty is to be an example in labor and in the struggle for our great goals and to show by word and deed how to build communism under the specific conditions today. "Communists," L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "have only one privilege--to give more than others to the common cause and to struggle and work better than others for the sake of its triumph. Communists have only one special right--to be always out in front, where the going is most difficult."

Of course, special demands are made of the communist who is a leader. It is on his personal qualities and personal actions that the moral atmosphere in the collective largely depends. The fate of any cause is decided by people. And what is increasingly coming to the fore today is, so to speak, the human factor, the ability to work with people and to carry them with you. It is impossible to be a good, real leader without that.

The party Central Committee demands of party, soviet and economic organs that they constantly study public opinion and carefully consider working people's criticisms, suggestions, letters and verbal requests. This information, extremely valuable from the viewpoint of practical work, is at the same time a specific form of direct mass participation by Soviet people in running society and the state.

In this connection the speaker stressed that it is only by extensively involving working people in administration that it is possible to solve successfully the task of totally and finally eradicating the elements of bureaucratism that are still, unfortunately, characteristic of some of our Soviet and economic organs. "There is only one means of achieving this--developing the consciousness and independent activity of the worker masses themselves," V. I. Lenin pointed out.

Dwelling on certain international issues, K. U. Chernenko said in particular: The world situation became considerably more complicated on the threshold of the present decade. It is often claimed in the West that the deterioration in the situation was caused by the Afghan or Iranian events. That is not so. Imperialist forces, and especially the United States, did not adopt a course hostile to the cause of peace only today or yesterday.

A conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee was held in Warsaw 14-15 May this year. This conference made a consistent analysis of the present international situation and demonstrated the direct responsibility of aggressive circles of the imperialist powers for the increased threat to peace and the peoples' independence. The present complication of the situation is the direct result of the imperialist policy of force, confrontation and hegemonism. Imperialism is trying to regain military superiority over the socialist countries and to subjugate huge areas of the world.

The tighter the restriction of imperialism's opportunities to subject other countries and peoples to its hegemony and freely drain their natural wealth, the fiercer the reaction from imperialist forces, especially the United States.

Finding themselves faced with extremely acute crisis phenomena, the most aggressive U.S. forces are trying to dictate their will to other countries by means of saber rattling and by threatening to impose economic sanctions and a boycott.

Iran, Afghanistan, the Near East, the Indian Ocean are all links in the same chain--a chain that is pulling in the direction of an intensified danger of war [voyennaya opasnost] for all states and peoples. The Chinese leaders, who have embarked on the path of direct collusion with imperialism, are increasingly actively teaming up with those who are trying to drag the world toward a dangerous development of events.

The newfound advocates of the "position of strength" policy are doing their utmost to fuel the myth of a "Soviet military threat." Anti-Soviet hysteria of unprecedented maliciousness has been kicked up recently by Carter's administration and entourage.

"We pit against the doctrine of war hysteria and a feverish arms race the doctrine of consistent struggle for peace and security on earth," L. I. Brezhnev has said. "We are faithful to the peace program put forward by our party's 24th and 25th congresses."

As before, the Soviet Union consistently advocates the consolidation of detente, arms reduction and rapprochement and mutual understanding among the peoples. Our Leninist foreign policy is dear and understandable to all who need and value peace and are struggling for the peoples' freedom and independence and social progress.

The declaration and statement unanimously adopted at the Warsaw Political Consultative Committee conference put forward a precise action program for preserving peace and certain constructive new proposals aimed at further developing detente on the European Continent, curbing the arms race and improving the world political climate as a whole.

In conclusion K. U. Chernenko read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Order of Lenin to the city of Chelyabinsk and, to tumultuous applause from the session participants, attached the lofty award to the city banner.

Our party's Central Committee, he said, expresses the confidence that the Order of Lenin on the city banner will always inspire the working people of Chelyabinsk and Chelyabinskaya Oblast to new achievements for the glory of the socialist homeland.

(Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech was listened to with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause).

Ends Visit, Leaves for Moscow

LD301534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] During his stay in Chelyabinsk in connection with the presentation to the town of the Order of Lenin, Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a conversation with the members of the obkom Bureau and the party-economic aktiv of the oblast and town. During the conversation it was noted that in the oblast special attention is being devoted to the development of metallurgy and machine building.

It was stressed that the oblast party organization and the agricultural organs are doing everything in order to successfully change over industry to work in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving planning and perfecting the economic mechanism.

Comrade Chernenko visited the Lenin CHTZ Production Association and familiarized himself with tractor production and with the workers' working and living conditions. He inspected the area of new housing construction.

Comrade Chernenko has left Chelyabinsk for Moscow.

PRAVDA REPORT ON UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD041509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 80 p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondents A. Voytovich, O. Gusev and M. Odinets: "Strengthening the Party Ranks. From the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts] Kiev--The Ukrainian Communist Party--a militant detachment of the CPSU--now numbers in its ranks almost 2.9 million members and candidate members. In the last 4 years the republic party organization has grown by 246,000. It has strengthened organizationally and politically and has been enriched with new experience. This was said at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee plenum held 28 May, which discussed the question "on progress in fulfilling the 25th party congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on questions of strengthening the party ranks and educating communists." The report was delivered by I.Z. Sokolov, second secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

Historical experience, the report and the speeches noted, testifies with the utmost cogency that the guarantee of successful party activity to lead the building of the new society is unswerving implementation of the Leninist principles of party life and the inviolable cohesion and great combat capability of party ranks. Taking this into account, the CPSU constantly sees to it that the systematic reinforcement of the party with fresh forces, coordinated activity by all party components and all communists and the consolidation of the party's ties with the people are ensured. The questions of strengthening the party ranks and reinforcing them with the most advanced and active builders of communism are the center of attention for the CPSU Central Committee and all party organizations. The decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, provide principled guidelines on molding the party's composition under conditions of developed socialism.

Implementing these guidelines, B.V. Kachura, first secretary of Donetskiy Obkom, I.M. Yarkovoy, first secretary of Ternopolskiy Obkom, and V.G. Dikusarov, first secretary of Chernovitskiy Obkom said, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee consistently pursues a line of further strengthening party organizations and stepping up their influence in all spheres of social life.

At the same time, as the main speaker and other speakers noted, there are still shortcomings in work to admit people to the party and educate communists. Not all party organizations in Voroshilovgradskay, Donetskaya and Odesskaya oblasts deeply study the political, business and moral qualities of people joining the CPSU. Sometimes a person is judged by his production activity alone. His level of political maturity, social activeness and the way he behaves in the collective, in daily life and among his family are not always considered. As a result unprepared people who lack the qualities of political fighters sometimes end up in the party. [paragraph continues]

It is striking that the people expelled from the CPSU in recent years include many violators of the norms of communist morality and of party and state discipline. In this connection it was said that party organizations strengthen their ranks and heighten their prestige by resolutely ridding themselves of unworthy people who bring shame on the title of communist.

The need to strengthen party influence in the leading sectors of production, particularly in mines and in blast-furnace and steel-casting shops, is not always remembered when people are being admitted to the CPSU, the plenum said. On many construction projects in Rovenskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Zakarpatskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts the party stratum among installation workers, concrete workers and carpenters is still small. There is a similar situation in a number of places in railroad transportation. Nor can it be regarded as normal for the number of communists among stockraisers in Kharkovskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts and among rural machine operators in Kirogradskaya and Ivanovo-Frankovskaya oblasts to have decreased.

The questions of the growth of party ranks and of communists' education, the speakers said, must be constantly monitored by obkom, gorkom and raykom bureaus. First secretaries must deal personally with these questions. Admissions to the party are a most important concern of all sections of every party committee, not just the party organizational work section. The main thing is for party organizations to be strengthened as a result of all this activity, for their militancy to grow and for their prestige to intensify. Communists everywhere are called on to be the leaders of labor collectives. But there can be no question of their having influenced certain farms in Khersonskaya Oblast when many communist stockraisers there have failed to cope with the adopted pledges! And can it be regarded as normal for some CPSU members in a number of Lvov's party organizations not to have carried out their party assignments for years on end?

Whatever sector a communist works in, the plenum participants stressed, it is particularly important for him to always embody in practice the principle of unity of work and deed and to show great awareness of his party, official and civic duty. The development of criticism and self-criticism in party organizations is of exceptionally great importance for communists' education. However, in certain party organizations you still meet with cases of incomprehensible tolerance and a liberal attitude toward those who violate the CPSU regulations. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee has drawn the attention of certain obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to this.

Communists' participation elective organs' activity is a great school for their education. More than 800,000 people are members of party committees and bureaus and party group organizers. Almost 2 million communists have been elected to trade union and Komsomol organs and are taking part in people's control work. More than 235,000 communists are soviet deputies. It was noted that if every one of them discharged his duties conscientiously and in exemplary fashion, there would be much fewer shortcomings in various sectors.

A number of party organizations, the plenum participants pointed out, have recently not been using such proven forms of increasing responsibility and activeness as hearing reports from communists on their fulfillment of regulation duties and party assignments, and rarely holding individual interviews with party members and candidate members against whom there are any kind of complaints.

It is important to engage constantly in the Marxist-Leninist tempering of party members and the improvement of their ideological standards. Young communists' education is a subject of special attention and concern for party organizations. It is necessary to increase their contribution to the general party cause and to channel their characteristic energy and intiative toward resolving the great and urgent tasks of economic and cultural building. Fuller use must be made of party assignments in educational work and meetings between raykom and gorkom bureau members and secretaries and party veterans and candidate members and young members of the CPSU must be held more often.

Work to strengthen the party ranks and educate communists is concentrated above all in the primary organizations and their grassroots components. The republic party organization now has 66,000 primary and 64,000 shop organizations and 117,000 party groups. That is a great force. The task is to ensure that every party organization, every party group, every communist shows great activeness and initiative and persistently implements the party's policy.

The plenum examined the questions of stepping up party organizations' militancy in close connection with the resolution of the economic and social tasks of the 5-year plan, the problems of raising production efficiency and work quality and the fulfillment of the adopted socialist pledges. The republic's industry achieved quite good results on the whole in the first 4 months of this year. Above-plan output worth R535 million was sold, the pledge for the year being R915 million. The sowing of spring crops has been completed in the fields of the Ukraine. The condition of the winter crops is generally good. Crop tending is proceeding everywhere. Thanks to the measures taken, the livestock wintering passed off in an organized fashion on the whole and the numbers of livestock were maintained. What is required today, the speakers stressed, especially in connection with the preparations for the next party congress, is further strengthening of organizational and political work, improved monitoring of the fulfillment of decisions and heightened responsibility by cadres.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted a resolution outlining measures to further consolidate the party ranks and strengthen primary organizations, intensify all organizational and political work, and hieghten communists' vanguard role in the struggle for a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Shcherbitskiy Address

AU031430 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 May 80 pp 2-3

[RATAU-attributed report on speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 28 May Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The present Central Committee plenum, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, is examining one of the most important issues concerning internal party life. The proposals made and the issues raised in the discussion will be carefully examined.

It is to be emphasized that throughout its history it has paid unabated attention to the reinforcement of its ranks, to the consolidation and improvement of its composition. In doing so, it has always been guided by the fundamental Leninist requirements.

"...THE FIRMNESS AND THE PURITY OF THE PARTY--THIS IS WHERE THE CRUX LIES," V.I. Lenin emphasized. And if our Communist Party is now the guiding and leading force in Soviet society, is its political vanguard; if that party successfully accomplishes the most complex and responsible tasks for the building of a communist society, and if it enjoys deserved prestige in the entire worldwide communist and workers movement, then the fact that the party promoted the solicitude for purity of party ranks to the supreme law of its life and made each communist bear with dignity and justify the lofty title of a member of the Leninist party is largely accountable for that.

THE SOVIET PEOPLE FULLY AND ENTIRELY TRUST THE PARTY AND UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORT ITS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY. "AND THIS, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "REDOUBLES THE FORCES OF THE PARTY, IS AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SOURCE OF ENERGY."

Comrade I.Z. Sokolov and other speakers pointed out that the REPUBLIC'S PARTY ORGANIZATIONS EXERTED EFFORTS TO FURTHER CONSOLIDATE AND TO QUALITATIVELY IMPROVE THE COMPOSITION OF THEIR RANKS, TO STRENGTHEN THEIR LINKS WITH THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE BROADEST PEOPLE'S MASSES.

At the same time, as was already noted, there are also shortcomings in the selection and education of communists. In particular, it is disturbing that as a result of superficial selection, of an insufficiently strict attitude to the checking of the moral, business and political qualities of persons joining the party, and of insufficient responsibility borne by persons recommending the candidate, some party organizations are enrolling people who are unprepared as candidates.

In this connection it is important to emphasize that issues concerning the expansion of party ranks and the education of communists must be under the constant control of obkom, gorkom and raykom bureaus, and they must concern first secretaries personally. Enrollment in the party is an important matter concerning all departments in every party committee and not the Organizational Party Work Department alone. There must be no party worker who, while visiting enterprises, projects, kolkhozes or sovkhozes, does not express interest in the composition of party organizations, the distribution of communists and party management. Whoever fails to do this simply copes with his party and official duties period.

It was correctly noted today, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitsky continued, that we must--ONE--continue to pursue the line aimed at further strengthening the workers' main body in the Ukrainian Communist Party. TWO--particular efforts must be exerted to enroll in the party workers primarily from the sectors requiring the party's intensified attention. Those are workers belonging to leading professions in industry and construction, and stockbreeders and machine operators in agriculture.

THREE--constant pains should be taken to strengthen the party stratum among the production, scientific and creative intelligentsia. It is to be borne in mind that the party needs not simply a talented engineer, scientists, writer, painter or artist, but a convinced ideological fighter who is active in public and political life and morally unimpeachable.

MOREOVER, it is necessary to deal more purposefully with party organizations at higher educational establishments, to select for the party the best students, active in public life, particularly those who have production experience and completed military service, because today's students are the production leaders and organizers and educators of tomorrow.

And certainly, THE MAIN THING IS THAT AS A RESULT OF THE IMPROVED SELECTION TO THE PARTY ALL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS CONSOLIDATE, THAT THEIR EFFICIENCY RISES AND THE PRESTIGE GROWS. This is why it is so important to resolutely eradicate the manifestations of formalism in internal party work and to continue to improve the practice of a careful individual selection to the party.

Many party committees and basic party organizations must intensify their efforts to insure for communists a truly vanguard role in production and public life, and to tighten party discipline. Efforts should be exerted so that a well considered and creative attitude to confronting tasks, purposefulness and business ability, of careful account and utilization of advanced experience, a critical analysis of the achievements, and an aspiration to bring the matter to an end and then to attain even better results become norms in the work of every party committee and every party organization.

WHEREVER A COMMUNIST--AND MOREOEVER A LEADER--IS ENGAGED, IT IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT FOR HIM TO SET AN EXAMPLE, WITH HIS PRACTICAL WORK, OF UNITY BETWEEN THE WORD AND THE DEED, AN EXAMPLE OF THE PROFOUND AWARENESS OF HIS PARTY, OFFICIAL AND CIVIC DUTY.

To educate communists and all our cadres, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, it is highly important to enhance CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM in party organizations because the attitude to criticism is a touchstone to test party qualities, the level of ideological maturity, the business ability and principlemindedness of every communist, particularly those of a communist leader. That was pointed out once again by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee in examining the cases of persecution for criticism, permitted by individual leaders of the Iveno-Frankovsk toolbuilding plant.

Our people sharply respond to the slightest violation of the principle of unity between word and deed, to individual instances of cheating the state, falsifying ledger figures and of any other manifestation of dishonesty and slovenliness. Unfortunately, one still comes across an incomprehensible tolerance and a liberal attitude on the part of some communists or even individual party organizations regarding persons violating CPSU statutes. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee called the attention of some obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to those facts.

Under present conditions, when political and ideological antagonism in the international arena is worsening, it is particularly important to cultivate among all communists a class attitude to social phenomena, irreconsilability to bourgeois ideology and to any phenomena that are alien to us. It is necessary to make a timely, principled assessment of any offense committed by a party member and to resolutely purge our ranks of persons violating CPSU statutes.

WE MUST ALWAYS BE GUIDED BY THE LENINIST REQUIREMENT THAT "ONLY THOSE WHO WORK AMONG THE MASSES IN THE TRUE SPIRIT OF PARTY DECISIONS DESERVE THE LOFTY TITLE OF PARTY MEMBER."

In all our practice, it is important to encourage the work of communists, particularly in ELECTED BODIES, because in the republic's elected party bodies there are at present 800,000 communists and in trade unions, the Komsomol and people's control organs 2 million. Communists elected as soviet deputies number 235,167 or 44.8 percent of the total number of deputies.

If every one of them carried out his duties conscientiously, we would have far fewer shortcomings and things would be much better.

While implementing CPSU Central Committee instructions and the decisions of the present plenum, OBKOMS, GORKOMS AND RAYKOMS SHOULD CLOSELY CRUTINIZE THE RESULTS OF ENROLLING CPSU MEMBERS AFTER THE 25TH CONGRESS. Every party committee and basic organization must be well aware how communists have been distributed, at what sector party influence must be boosted and what is to be done to further strengthen party discipline and to raise personal responsibility of party members for affairs in the party organization and labor collective.

The issues of improving enrollment in the party and the education of communists should be discussed by obkoms at routine conferences with secretaries, section chiefs and chairmen of gorkom and raykom commissions and by gorkoms and raykoms--at conferences of party committee workers and secretaries of basic party organizations.

It is to be emphasized that OUR ATTENTION MUST ALWAYS BE CONCENTRATED ON SOLICITUDE FOR INCREASING THE ROLE OF BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AS THE NUCLEI OF LABOR COLLECTIVES, because it is precisely party organizations that are the direct conduits of party policy to the masses and their high efficiency is an indispensable condition to accomplishing complex and multiform tasks for communist construction.

Party organizations must pay particular attention to EDUCATION OF YOUNG COMMUNISTS. It is no secret that some young members in party organizations have been poorly engaged in social work. For that reason vigorous use must be made of all tested forms and methods of work in order to encompass literally all communists and to help them employ their characteristic energies and initiatives for the benefit of the general party cause.

Particularly in educational work basic party organizations should make fuller use of party assignments, taking into account the preparation, talents and abilities of young communists. Bureau members, gorkom and raykom secretaries must also meet young party members and candidate members more frequently. Elder comrades have the sacred duty to educate the younger communist to be an authentic party fighter.

In this respect, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, it is important to touch at some length upon the question of ALL YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION. All of us must realize that no matter how much attention we attach to that task, it should never be deemed sufficient.

The republic's party organizations have worked out long-term measures for educational work among young people. Yet life does not stand still. And those measures must not only be implemented, but also constantly corrected, made tangible and supplemented with an eye to present-day needs and accumulated experience.

We must better know the moods, interests and concerns of young people, we must display more persistency in improving the organization of their work, training, lives and recreation. Only the persistent, painstaking and systematic work performed by party organizations in this field can ensure lasing success.

All that, comrades, we should take into account in our daily work, and particularly in the period of preparations for and of holding the forthcoming accountability and election meetings in party organizations and party conferences.

At its last plenum the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee discussed current tasks and additional measures to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and to complete the 10th 5-year period. This item was also on the agenda of the conference held by the Politburo with obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen and leaders of the republic's organs.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy dealt with some URGENT ECONOMIC MATTERS.

In the past 4 months of the current year the republic's INDUSTRY attained rather good results on the whole. The value of production marketed in excess of the plan totaled R535 million against the annual pledge of R915 million.

At the same time a number of associations and enterprises fell short of the 4-month plan for marketing and of the tasks for raising labor productivity. Their number is significant in the coal, metallurgical, meat and dairy and building materials industries, in Volynskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, Donetskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts.

For party committees and the republic's ministries and departments it is highly important to undertake additional measures to improve the work of lagging enterprises, particularly of the Dzerzhinskiy, the Ilikh, the Makeyevka and the Yenakiyevo metallurgical plants, of a number of coal mines and railroad transport, to concentrate the attention of basic party organizations on eliminating bottlenecks and to do the utmost to successfully fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for the final year of the 5-year period.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee keeps under its unremitting control the issue of CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION. On 16 May the Politburo closely examined the state of affairs in that branch and adopted an appropriate decision. In particular it was noted that although the organizations of the Ukrainian ministries of construction of heavy industry enterprises and of industrial construction commissioned all the projects planned for the 4 months, they fell short of the plan for contract works and reduced their volume, compared with last year. The Ukrainian Ministry of Rural Construction are not coping with the plans at projects that are about to be commissioned and at facilities for agricultural purposes.

All building ministries have worked out concrete organizational and technical measures to eliminate shortcomings and make better use of available reserves. The main thing now is to concentrate forces and means on the decisive sectors, to insure commissioning of important industrial projects and capacities and to provide a good foundation for work next year and in the 11th 5-year period.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on dealing with questions concerning AGRICULTURE.

Where should attention now be concentrated in that branch? The first stage in the struggle for crops--the sowing of spring crops--is for the most part over. The area under grain crops at kolkhozes in sovkhozes totals 17.2 million hectares. Some 49,000 hectares are still to be sown. The area under winter crops is larger this year by almost 1.5 million hectares than last year. Their state is for the most part good. The point is to complete within the next few days the sowing of corn and other late crops, to FULLY PRESERVE ALL AREAS UNDER GRAIN CROPS FOR THE HARVEST, TO UNDERTAKE OTHER MEASURES AND TO INSURE THAT THE GROSS YIELDS OF GRAIN CALLED FOR IN SOCIALIST PLEDGES ARE OBTAINED IN EVERY OBLAST, RAYON AND FARM.

Particular emphasis must be placed on obtaining high yields of corn that has been assigned a very important role this year in the republic's grain balance. About 2.2 million hectares of corn have been sown for grain, or nearly 1 million hectares more than the average harvested in the past 4 years. Moreover, industrial and improved technology, making it possible to gather at least 45-50 quintals of grain per hectare, have been applied on 714,000 hectares. For this reason, to obtain 7-8 million tons of grain is a quite feasible task and we must accomplish it.

Measures must be taken to ensure the planned amounts of groats, peas, beans, and oats.

The plans for sowing sugar beets, sunflowers, flax and other crops have been fulfilled.

However, as is known, sowing was carried out later than usual. Also low temperatures at night have adversely affected the growth and development of plants. If no supplementary measures are taken, all that can affect yields. For that reason THIS YEAR IT IS MORE IMPORTANT THAT EVER TO TEND CROPS IN TIME AND WELL AND TO STRICTLY OBSERVE AGROTECHNICAL PRACTICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH WEATHER CONDITIONS. Precisely that should be the main point in the work of rural party organizations, kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers and specialists and of all agricultural organs.

The utmost should be done not only to fulfill, but to overfulfill plans for sugar beet procurement and sugar refining. For that purpose it is first of all necessary to see it that plants are spaced in the way most suitable for this year's conditions and that they are top dressed. Point two, sugar refineries and beet receiving centers must be well prepared for beet reception, storing and processing in order to reduce losses to a minimum. Point three, the Yampolskiy Rayon experience must be persistently disseminated to increase sugar production per hectar under sugar beets.

It is also highly important to fulfill without fail the plans for vegetable and potato planting, to restore dead crops and to organize crop tending in such a way as to obtain planned yields.

According to weather forecasts, this year's harvest will closely resemble in timing the 1978 one. That means that the mowing of winter barley should begin late in June or early in July. Thus before the end of June it is necessary to prepare harvest equipment, transport means, threshing floors, roads and the material-technical basis of procurement organizations. The plans for harvest operations must be specified and the quality of those operations must be strictly controlled from the first days of the harvest in order to prevent losses. Particular attention must be paid that harvesting machines and combines are set for low cut because crops will be undersize.

Oblasts have for the most part coped with the fodder crop sowing plans, and perennial grasses have survived the winter better. Moisture content in the soil are good everywhere. Speaking generally, the fulfillment of the pledges adopted for increasing fodder production and improving its quality now depends primarily on organization. For this reason it is imperative at every level to strictly control implementation of all measures outlined, preparations for and the carrying out of haymaking and storing of early silage and green grass preserve. These operations are, as they say, around the corner.

Let me deal briefly with major tasks for STOCKBREEDING. Owing to the measures undertaken, cattle wintering was on the whole well organized and much stock has been preserved. That has made it possible to prevent a drop in the production and procurement of meat and milk as sharp as the one that occurred following 1975. However, owing to the shortage of fodder caused by last year's drought, efforts to keep the productivity of animals at the level attained have failed. In the first 4 months of this year purchases of meat, declined 6 percent, and those of milk 5 percent compared with last year.

The time has now come for green fodder and for keeping cattle outdoors. This favorable period must be fully used to compensate for production arrears and to produce as much meat and milk as possible.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes must set up groups to intensively raise and fatten cattle in order to insure the average daily gains in weight of at least 600-700 grams. [paragraph continues]

Agricultural organs should organize hog reproduction in such a way as to obtain about 3.5 million suckling pigs in October-December. Broader use should be made of the experience accumulated in Dnepropetrovskaya, Krymskaya, Odesskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts in organizing supplementary poultry production through breeding ducklings and broilers in cattle stables and provisional camps that are vacant in summer.

In short, THE TASK IS TO INCREASE IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE YEAR TO GROSS WEIGHT OF CATTLE AND POULTRY 25-30 PERCENT MORE THAN IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS, AND TO IMPROVE THE WEIGHT CONDITIONS OF ANIMALS.

The summer period must also be fully used to increase the production and procurements of milk. The monthly milking targets for farms must be corrected in such a way as to obtain from May to December per-cow milk yields in the republic as a whole of at least 1,740 kilograms, or as much as in 1978.

While taking steps to increase production output, agricultural ministries, departments, obkoms and oblispolkoms are obligated to see to it that the number of animals in each oblast grows in such a manner as to meet the targets set for outgoing stock and to possess in the communal sector of the republic as a whole 21.7 million head of cattle, including 6.9 million cows, as well as 15.8 million pigs and 9 million sheep.

REGARDING ALL QUESTIONS OF THE PRODUCTION OF GRAIN, SUGAR BEETS, MEAT, MILK AND OTHER PRODUCE, EACH FARM MUST PREPARE MINUTE CALCULATIONS AND CONCRETE WORK PLANS AND MUST ORGANIZE THE MATTER IN SUCH A WAY AS TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE CURRENT YEAR AND HONOR THE OBLAST PARTY CONFERENCES AND THE COMING PARTY CONGRESS WITH GOOD INDEXES.

And let me tackle one more urgent task, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued. In the nearest future we are expected to complete the drafting of the Ukrainian state plan for economic and social development and state budget for 1981, as well as the republic's proposals concerning the main guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the 11th 5-year period and longer terms.

It is highly important to organize that work in such a way as to reflect in our proposals to the fullest extent possible the requirements set forth in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decisions on improving the mechanism of management. First of all, it is necessary to make provisions to further accelerate scientific-technical progress, to maximally concentrate outlays on decisive sectors, and to better use fixed assets, material, labor and financial resources and all our reserves.

As far as agriculture is concerned, without fail our draft plans must make provisions for full implementation of the directives outlined by the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, because they deal with the vital needs of the people.

All that work must be under the constant control of party committees.

Thus the state of affairs, particularly in connection with preparations for the next party congress, calls on us to intensify organizational and political work, to significantly improve the organization of accomplishing concrete tasks, to tighten control over implementation, particularly on the part of ministries, and to increase exactingness with regard to leading cadres.

RECENT MONTHS, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, WERE MARKED BY MANY EVENTS OF GREAT POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE. In the atmosphere of enormous political and labor enthusiasm both the republic and the country as a whole observed the all-union communist subbotnik, the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin and the 35th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War.

The meeting held in Paris by European communist and workers party was of great importance in the struggle against the threat of a war.

On 14-15 May Warsaw Pact states held in Warsaw a conference of their Political Consultative Committee. In the documents adopted at the conference--the declaration and the statement--they profoundly and comprehensively assessed the present world situation, and set forth large-scale peace-loving initiatives aimed at preventing a new world war and improving the international climate.

Great attention of the world public was attracted by the Warsaw talks between L.I. Brezhnev and the president of France, Giscard d'Estaing, with the participation of E. Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary.

Taking into account recent events in international life, the republic's party organizations and mass media have as a topical task to intensify propaganda work in order to explain the purposeful foreign political activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the new peace offensive launched by the countries of the socialist community. All this work must be combined with a resolute rebuff to all anti-Soviet schemes in imperialist propaganda and with further increasing the political vigilance of our people.

Party committees, editorial boards of newspapers, radio and television are receiving letters in which the working people note with satisfaction the close unity among Warsaw Pact states, the stability and consistency in their foreign political line; this stability and consistency is particularly well discernible against the background of the zigzag hesitations in Washington's diplomacy.

WHILE SPECIALLY EMPHASIZING THE FIRM AND SKILLFUL GUIDANCE OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITIBURO AND OF COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV PERSONALLY IN OUR STATE'S FOREIGN POLITICAL ACTIVITY, WORKERS, KOLKHOZ PEASANTS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTELLIGENTSIA ARE DECLARING THEIR READINESS TO DO THE UTMOST TO IMPLEMENT THE PARTY'S PLANS AND TO CONSOLIDATE THE ECONOMIC AND DEFENSE POTENTIAL OF OUR FATHERLAND.

THIS MANIFESTS ONCE AGAIN THEIR HIGH POLITICAL MATURITY, CONSCIOUSNESS AND PATRIOTISM.

At the end, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

The discussion at our plenum of the important issue of internal party life will help further consolidate party ranks, strengthen basic party organizations and links between party organizations and the masses, intensify our entire organizational and political work and prepare well for the 26th CPSU Congress.

In the decision adopted the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum expressed confidence that while consolidating their ranks and improving their organizational and political work, the republic's party organizations will honor the 26th CPSU Congress with new achievements in communist construction.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 3-4 JUNE

LD040308/LD050537 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 3 and 4 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

3 June

In Kirgizia, comprehensive cultivation has been carried out on all 75,000 hectares of cotton. The 1980 sales plan calls for more than 200,000 tons of raw cotton (0500 GMT)

The sowing of wheat has been completed in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. It occupies 1.38 million hectares. Despite the cold spring and frequent rain, the 800 mechanized complexes carried out the sowing in good time. (0700 GMT)

Tomskaya Oblast has completed grain crop sowing, 400,000 hectares have been covered. (1600 GMT)

4 June

Sowing is nearing an end across the country, where 140 million hectares have been sown to spring crops, which is 96 percent of the plan. Of this, grain crops occupy 92 million hectares. The damp weather is helping the growth not only of crops, but also of weeds. Selective harvesting of grain is in progress in Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Tadzhikistan and Azerbaijan. (0100 GMT)

Sowing of grain crops ended today in Tomskaya Oblast, the most northerly oblast of West Siberia. (0530 GMT)

RFSFR CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION ISSUES REPORT

LD032120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The RSFSR's agricultural workers are completing the sowing. The republic's Central Statistical Administration today reported on the progress in field work. Summer crops occupy almost 80 million hectares. Sowing of grain crops is now underway in the northern part of the Non-Chernozem Zone and in Siberia. On many farms work is in full swing in the buckwehat fields.

Over 100,000 hectares still remains to be sown in flax. Extreme soil oversaturation is also delaying potato planting in many oblasts. In the republic as a whole the plan for sowing millet has been fulfilled. Considerably more rice and feed grain than planned have been sown.

RASHIDOV SPEAKS AT TASHKENT AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

LD050855 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 27 May frontpages an 1,800-word UZTAG report of a 26 May Tashkent presentation of an award to the Tashkent Agricultural Institute on its 50th anniversary. The report includes the 1,400-word text of a speech delivered at the ceremony by SH.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, in which he reviews the institute's history and achievements, mentions the role of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and the republic's government in supporting the institute's work and assesses the present tasks facing the republic's rural workers. He concludes with a review of plans to expand the institute.

COSMOS-1184 ARTIFICIAL SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD041334 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 4, TASS--Today, the Soviet Union launched an artificial satellite of the earth, Cosmos-1184. The satellite has on board research equipment intended for continuation of the research into space.

The satellite has been put in orbit with the following parameters: the original period of revolution--97.4 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--662 km, minimum--621 km, orbit's inclination--81.2 degrees.

SOYUZ-36 REDOCKS WITH SALYUT-6 RESEARCH COMPLEX

LD042007 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 4, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

A re-docking of the Soyuz-36 spaceship was effected today on the research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-36.

The Soyuz-36 transport spaceship which brought Cosmonauts Kubasov and Farkas to the station was docked at the side of the instruments compartment. The restructuring of the orbital complex was effected with a view to carrying out subsequently transport operations to supply the Salyut-6 station with fuel and cargoes essential for ensuring the vital activity of the crew and the accomplishment of the planned research and experiments program.

At 1938, Moscow time, the spaceship separated from the station and moved away to a distance of 180 metres. At a pre-set time the mutual search and approach systems of the two spacecraft were switched on. The station made a 180-degree turn then the spaceship approached and docked with the docking assembly positioned on the transfer compartment.

After checking the airtightness of the docking, Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin who continue the space flight transferred to the station quarters.

At all the stages of the manoeuvring in orbit the crew acted efficiently and confidently, and the on-board systems of the station and the spaceship functioned smoothly.

Tomorrow Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are to clean up the station quarters and are to do physical exercises and have a rest.

The crew feel well.